



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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30 April 1992

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OAU Team To Evaluate Violence in South Africa

*MB2904161892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1400 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] The Organization of African Unity has confirmed that a monitoring team is to be sent to South Africa to evaluate conditions in black residential areas, where at least 7,000 people have been killed in violence in the past two years. In a communique issued at the end of a one-day summit meeting in Tanzania, the South African Government was blamed for not ending the violence. The organization called on all parties to do everything possible to end the violence and proposed that the issue should be referred to the security council of the United Nations.

RSA Government 'Not Opposed'

*MB2904195892 Johannesburg SABA in English
1907 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] Cape Town April 29 SABA—The government was not opposed to foreign fact-finding missions visiting South Africa to acquaint themselves with the circumstances surrounding the countrywide violence, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said in a statement on Wednesday [29 April].

Responding to the call at an OAU summit meeting in Arusha, Tanzania for international intervention to end violence in South Africa's black townships, he said that while the government was opposed to any form of foreign control over the security forces, it had no objection to bona fide missions visiting the country to inform themselves of the facts.

"Not only have the South African Police nothing to hide, but would welcome an objective assessment of the facts and realities surrounding the violence."

The government had consistently given the highest priority to combating violence.

Agreements which culminated in the formation of the Goldstone Commission had been signed by various parties. The police force had been strengthened by 38,000 new members in the past three years and its budget had increased by 126 percent.

Legislation banning private armies had been introduced and discussions held with various communities on ways to end the violence.

"The government is convinced that leaders of all communities and political groups in South Africa have the responsibility to persuade their followers to assist in this process, aiding the government to avoid extreme measures to restore peace," he said.

OAU Urges Help in Cleaning Mozambique Oil Spill

*MB2904070392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Excerpt] The OAU Ad Hoc Committee for Southern Africa met in Arusha, Tanzania, on 28 April, and approved a resolution calling on the international community to help Mozambique in the wake of the Katina P oil spill in Mozambican territorial waters. Not much was known about the movement of the oil slick yesterday. The Mozambican authorities are concerned about 15 to 25 knot winds blowing southwestward, with gusts of up to 35 knots, and three to five meter waves in a southwesterly direction. The meteorological bureau forecasts that this situation will continue over the next two days, so it is probable that the oil slick will change direction.

Radio Mozambique's Arusha correspondent reports that the OAU Ad Hoc Committee expressed concern about continued violence and civilian deaths in Mozambique, and that it recommended that President Joaquim Chissano continue making efforts for peace in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

Officials Discuss Nordic-SADCC Cooperation

*MB2404135892 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 24 Apr 92*

[Text] The new coordinator of the Nordic-SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] initiative, Mr. (Einar Schrom), was today introduced to the chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, the vice president, Mr. Festus Mogae.

The introduction was done by the Finnish Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, who also acted as a special representative of the UN Secretary General during Namibia's transition to independence.

He later told the Botswana Press Agency, BOPA, that he discussed with Mr. Mogae ways of forging ahead with the Nordic-SADCC initiative on economic cooperation outside the traditional development cooperation, with a view to encouraging business activity in the Nordic-SADCC countries.

Mr. Ahtisaari said the integration process in Southern Africa is proceeding well, including South Africa. Mr. Ahtisaari, who arrived in Gaborone yesterday, has already met the president, Sir Ketumile Masire, and was expected to meet SADCC executive Secretary Dr. Simba Makone.

Tomorrow he goes to South Africa from where he will head for Namibia.

Chad

French Official, Defense Minister on Army

AB2804115092 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 26 Apr 92

[Text] The head of state received various dignitaries yesterday, including a French delegation led by General Kenneth, French President Francois Mitterrand's personal chief of general staff. Details of their discussions were not disclosed, but it is believed that they concerned the reorganization of the Army. [Words indistinct] to explain the reorganization process. Here is an explanation by Defense Minister Nadjita Beassoumal.

[Begin recording] The reorganization process continues. Presently, apart from a number of [words indistinct] called regiments, and we have trained three regiments with the assistance of our French friends. On our side, on the side of the Chadian military instruction center, we have also trained a number of regiments at Doba, Mondo, Abeche, and Moussoro. We have so far set up seven infantry regiments. At the level of the Gendarmerie, we have also set up seven squadrons. This implies that the restructuring process is under way.

It is true that there are a number of technical and material difficulties. We have inherited a particularly difficult situation. However, the fact still remains that we intend to establish an Army of about 40,000 men. We do not want to retire some soldiers but there are measures that have been envisaged to this effect. Even the world's greatest armies have had the same difficulties in restructuring their forces. I can cite France, which we know very well, as an example. After the 1939-1945 war, when there was the need to establish the French Army composed of elements of the French forces [words indistinct] the Resistance forces, and the guerrilla forces, it took almost five years to set up the French Army. So a country like Chad, [words indistinct], we do not have all the necessary means but we are carrying out the reorganization [words indistinct]. The pace is slow but we believe that we shall achieve our goal. [end recording]

Congo

Presidential Security Disarms Israeli Diplomat

AB2904095092 Paris AFP in French 1223 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Apr (AFP)—Congolese President General Denis Sassou-Nguesso's personal security service has reportedly seized a Belgian-made pistol with three magazines containing six bullets from an Israeli diplomat. This was stated by the bimonthly "LE DEFI," published in Brazzaville today.

According to the newspaper, the weapon was reportedly seized in March, during the presentation of letters of credence by the new Israeli ambassador to the Congo, Avignon Avital, to President Sassou-Nguesso. "LE

DEFI" reports that the diplomat, who was part of the ambassador's delegation, had arrived at the People's Palace in Brazzaville with a pistol concealed in his belt.

The director of presidential security, Colonel Michel Ombeli, reportedly "interrogated" the Israeli diplomat in a room of the Palace, which led to the discovery of the gun.

The interrogation took place as President Sassou-Nguesso was receiving Avital, added the newspaper, pointing out that the diplomat was reported to be an advisor at the Israeli Embassy.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries, which were broken after the 1973-Arab-Israeli war, were restored in August 1991 by the transition government without the concurrence of President Sassou-Nguesso.

Rwanda

Rebels Claim Offensive, Territorial Gains

AB2904143092 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] Kampala, April 29 (AFP)—Rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) said Wednesday [29 April] they had captured large areas of Byumba, near the Ugandan border, and Ruhengeri districts in a week-long offensive against government troops.

A rebel spokesman who refused to be identified told AFP that three quarters of Byumba and the whole of Butaro county in Ruhengeri district were fully under RPF's control.

He said rebel forces had overrun Kasheshe, Bushara, Mabare, Muraha, Mutojo and Nyamirama counties in Byumba district.

"Let me tell you that for the first time since November 1990 we are now able to hold on to territory captured," he said.

About 5,000-member rebel force comprised of Rwandan refugees invaded northern Rwanda in October 1990 from neighbouring Uganda.

The Rwandan Government said the rebels were pushed back to Uganda one month after the invasion but the Ugandan authorities denied the allegation saying the rebels were waging a guerrilla warfare inside Rwanda.

The latest offensive began when the rebels laid siege to government troops' strategic positions around Runyinya and Mabale hills near the Ugandan border.

The spokesman said the rebels had killed about 200 government troops during the fighting at Runyinya and Mabale. The rebels lost six men.

A reporter for the New Vision newspaper who visited the scene of the fighting spoke of a "horrific spectacle"

with decomposing bodies scattered all over what was the troop's campsite at Runyinya.

The rebel spokesman said RPF had captured a number of machineguns and 60-mm. calibre guns.

Thousands of Ugandans living near the fighting areas have fled in fear.

A government official told AFP in a telephone conversation from Kabale town, 23 kilometres (14 miles) from the Rwandan border, that 1,500 people had fled to Bukinda village on the main road linking Kabale and Kampala.

Parties Give News Conference on Public Policy

*EA2804213092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
28 Apr 92*

[Text] The Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], Liberal Party [PL], and Rwandan Socialist Party [PSR] held a news conference yesterday afternoon at Kigali's Hotel-des-Diplomates to express their public support for the transitional government's foreign policy. The three parties affirm, and I quote, that there are small groups of people who operate under the cover of political parties and press freedom to torpedo the actions of the government of [Prime Minister] Nsengiyaremye. Yet he affirms once again that the government is doing everything to restore good relations with neighboring countries. Here is an excerpt from the press statement issued at the meeting with the media through Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu of the MDR:

[Begin recording] In his policy speech, Dr. Nsengiyaremye defined the priority actions, among which the most urgent were peace negotiations and the restoration of internal security. Concerning the peace talks, it is understood that this has its beginning in the restoration of friendly relations with neighboring countries.

However, it is worth recalling that before the formation of the transitional multiparty government headed by Dr. Nsengiyaremye, our country's relations with some of our neighbors were characterized by an atmosphere of mutual tension and suspicion. From its formation, Dr. Nsengiyaremye's government, through his foreign minister's declaration, has translated the content of the policy speech into action by restoring dialogue with Burundi to improve fraternal, bilateral relations.

We are happy to note that within less than a week dialogue has been reestablished between Rwanda and Burundi. The political and democratic parties of change—the MDR, PL, and PSR—vigorously condemn the bellicose attitude of the National Revolutionary Development Movement's nostalgic barons, which on 25 April was untimely expressed by its national secretary, Mr. Mathieu Ndirumapfse. The declaration was aimed at discrediting the foreign minister and questioning the government's foreign policy, which had been accepted by [word indistinct] signatories of the protocol of understanding of 7 April 1992. [end recording]

That was Faustin Twagiramungu of the MDR. It is also worth noting that during the news conference the three political parties strongly condemned the way the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY and Radio Rwanda in particular operate. Speakers asked the government to proceed with an immediate clean-up of the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY.

Kenya**Officials Say Somalia's Siad Barre Seeks Refuge***AB3004095592 Paris AFP in English 0622 GMT
30 Apr 92*

[Text] Nairobi, April 30 (AFP)—Former Somali ruler Mohamed Siad Barre has fled into Kenya after an attempt by his forces to advance on the Somali capital Mogadishu failed, Kenyan officials said Thursday [30 April].

The octogenarian former policeman who seized power in a 1969 coup was expected to stay in Kenya only long enough to make arrangements to seek refuge in another country, the officials said.

Siad Barre crossed the border into Kenya at the northern town of El Wak on Wednesday with 1,200 supporters. Some were armed, but handed their weapons to Kenyan security forces, officials said.

Siad Leaves for Middle East*EA3004104092 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
30 Apr 92 p 3*

[Article by Kenneth Mwema: "Fleeing Barre Leaves Kenya 'For M. East'"]

[Text] The former Somalia president Mohamed Siad Barre left Wajir town in Northeastern Province yesterday evening heading for the Middle East where he is expected to seek political asylum.

Government sources in Northeastern Province said Mr Barre with his family left on board an aircraft destined for a Middle East country.

Speaking to the KENYA TIMES yesterday evening, Northeastern provincial commissioner [PC], Mr Amos Bore, confirmed that Mr Barre had been at Wajir but had left for unknown destination. "He might have left for the Middle East or another country," said the PC.

Mr Bore said the border town of Mandera was calm and he had held a meeting with General Farah Aidid of the United Somali Congress USC.

"We agreed that there should be mutual cooperation and respect for territorial boundaries among us. I protested over the crossing by the USC soldiers while armed into the Kenyan territory on Tuesday [28 April]," Mr Bore added.

He said the rebel leader, who controls Bulahawa, the Somali side of Mandera, assured him that the crossing by his soldiers was done without his knowledge and said such incidents will never be repeated.

"He assured us of cooperation and that any issue which crops up should be discussed through the normal channels," added the PC.

The PC denied reports that the border town of Mandera had been overrun by the USC rebels.

Students Protest, Urge Speaker's Resignation*EA2904124092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] Hundreds of Nairobi University students took to the streets of Nairobi protesting and calling for the resignation of the speaker of the National Assembly. The students shouting peace slogans said they were angered that despite massive killings in the ongoing interethnic clashes, the speaker of the National Assembly Professor Ng'eno had blocked attempts by members of the assembly to discuss the clashes as a matter of national importance. The students, who first gathered at the great court, marched peacefully towards Koinange Street and headed to Parliament Road. They stopped at the Parliament buildings but found the gates locked. At this point riot police moved in and dispersed the students who reconverged at the university ground where riot police kept close vigil over the students.

KANU Party Resolved To End Tribal Clashes*EA3004112092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi this afternoon chaired a KANU [Kenya African National Union] parliamentary group meeting at Parliament building. The two-hour meeting resolved to end the current tribal clashes in all areas of the Republic.

Addressing the press soon after the meeting, attended by most MPs [Members of Parliament], the KANU national chairman, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said that the meeting resolved to end the clashes as quickly as possible.

In an eight-point resolution, the ruling party, KANU, said it viewed the clashes as a clear sign of terrorism, which is unacceptable to KANU and the country. The party requested the government and leaders from the affected areas to end the violence without further delay. They also requested the government to return the affected families and individuals to their homes and assist them in resettling.

The meeting asked the law enforcement agents to deal with anybody involved in the clashes firmly and decisively. The members came out of the meeting singing KANU yajenga nchi [KANU builds the nation].

Clashes Continue, Over 200 Killed*EA3004112492 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] Over 10,000 grief-stricken and hungry family members are said to be at the Olenguruone shopping center following a vicious spate of raids in surrounding farmlands, where it is estimated that more 200 people have been killed since last Friday [24 April] after fresh

interethnic clashes. Frantic efforts by the Catholic Church to evacuate the families out of the area have been completely unsuccessful due to inaccessible roads after several nights of down pour.

Somalia

USC Fighters 'Combing' Kenyan Border for Siad

EA2904193092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] The United Somali Congress [USC] justice fighters are still combing the Somali-Kenya border with a view to tracing dictator Siad Barre whose whereabouts are not known.

The justice fighters, led by Mr Mohamed Farah Aidid, the USC chairman, and Senior Pilot Abdi Osman Farah, the organization's vice chairman, have lately scored a lot of victories over Siad Barre and his followers who, driven by wild desires, attempted to recapture areas under USC control. Listeners, we promise that we will bring you detailed reports of the fighting as soon as we have them.

[Nairobi KTN Television in English at 1800 GMT on 29 April reports that according to BBC World Service "former Somali strongman and dictator Siad Barre is reported to have fled to Kenya," although KTN "could not immediately verify" this. It was also noted that "Kenyan security forces managed to repulse the invasion" of Mandera by USC fighters.]

Tanzania

Diplomatic Relations Established With ROK

EA3004120592 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam—Tanzania has established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea [ROK]. A government statement said an agreement to establish relations was signed by the principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations, Brother Mpatila, and South Korea's ambassador to Kenya, Won Chan-rah. The statement said Tanzania supported UN membership of South Korea and North Korea and had been closely following talks on the reunification of the two nations since they joined the United Nations last year. [passage omitted]

Justice Minister on Outlawing Private Armies

*MB2904204192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1953 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] Parliament April 29 SAPA—Drastic proposals to combat private armies and intimidation were announced by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on Wednesday [29 April].

Speaking in debate on his department's vote, he said draft legislation to come before Parliament would include steps to outlaw organising, training or equipping private armies.

It would speed up cases involving violence and intimidation being heard. Accused in these cases would be denied bail except when authorised by an attorney-general.

The possession and use of automatic machine guns would be "drastically addressed" and the Intimidation Act would be expanded to include certain forms of indirect intimidation.

"We cannot continue to complain about violence and then not close the loopholes in the law," Mr Coetsee said.

It was proposed that the laws remain in force for only a year and then be renewed on approval by Parliament.

Any person who took part in the control or administration of such armies would be affected by the proposed legislation.

"The aim of such a private army must be to appropriate the activities of the SA [South African] Police or the SA Defence Force, before the organising, training or equipping of it constitutes a crime."

The organisers would also expose themselves to prosecution where such organisation and training occurred with the aim of using the private army for a physical show of strength or for an application of force to further a political aim.

Bona fide security services and neighbourhood watches or other organisations established to give protective services could be exempted by the minister of law and order on application.

The commissioner of the SA Police would also be able to warn offenders that he believed they were committing a crime. If they then continued, the presumption would be that they intended to commit the crime.

Mr Coetsee said the procedure in matters involving violence and intimidation would be amended so that the public could see that these offenders were speedily tried and that they answered for their deeds.

An attorney general would get the power to identify certain crimes, by issuing a certificate, where a special criminal procedure had to be followed.

The issue of the certificate meant that the state and the accused were obliged to begin presenting their case within a reasonable time.

The presiding officer had to limit the trial to the real points of difference, and for this reason a special pleading procedure was prescribed.

An accused could not be released on bail unless the attorney general authorised it in writing.

The AG [attorney general] could also withdraw the bail of accused who were already out on bail and who faced charges involving violence.

The possession and use of automatic machine guns was to be "drastically addressed".

Legislation was proposed to permit a magistrate to issue a warrant for the detention of people who were suspected of having information on the possession of certain weaponry, particularly automatic weapons and explosives.

Such a detainee would then be held for questioning but would have to be brought before the magistrate within 60 hours of detention and after that at least once every 14 days, to establish whether further questioning was still necessary.

Mr Coetsee said the Intimidation Act was being extended to address certain aspects of indirect intimidation.

At present the law required that the crime of intimidation be completed in a case where someone was moved by deeds or threats to do or not do something.

It was proposed that it would already be reckoned a crime if fear was engendered in an observer. The crime was therefore completed earlier.

"In addition the crime is also extended so that actions which can be reasonably said to have the effect, or will apparently have the effect, of engendering fear, will constitute intimidation."

The punishment for intimidation would be drastically increased, and an unlimited fine or 25 years jail could be imposed.

Government Welcomes Proposals on Constitution

*MB2904161792 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] The South Africa Government has welcomed the proposals on a constitution making body and an interim constitution, which have been approved by Working Group Two of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, known as Codesa. A government spokesman has said in light of the proposals the government would consider very carefully the most opportune time to table its draft legislation on a transitional constitution. He said the possibility of a parliament with two or more chambers was neither proposed nor rejected in the proposals.

Codesa Committee Rejects Party Applications

*MB2904152592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1439 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA—Fifteen of 17 applications by organisations and political parties to join Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] have been rejected, Codesa's Management Committee announced in a statement on Wednesday [29 April].

The Management Committee (MC) postponed taking a decision in the case of two applications—Rocky Malebane Metsing's People's Progressive Party, banned in Bophuthatswana, and the National Seoposengwe Party. These would be further discussed at the next MC meeting.

A late application received from the Joint Executive Authority of kwaZulu was referred to the Daily Management Committee for its recommendation.

As part of processing the applications, the MC and Daily Management Committee sent a questionnaire to applicants in February this year, the statement said.

In addition, a report based on an exhaustive search of press coverage between January 1, 1991 to January 31, 1992 in South African newspapers, including weekly publications, was commissioned.

"By the time the MC considered the applications, it had received responses to the questionnaire from nine of the 17 applicants.

"The MC considered each application and agreed by general consensus to reject the application of 15 applicants."

The unsuccessful applicants are: Afrikaner Party, Boer-volk [Boer Nation], Boerertia Party, Federal Independent Democratic Alliance, Insika National Party, Freedom Party of SA [South Africa], Merit People's Party, Mighty Sofasonke Party, Pan African Congress of South Africa (not the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania [PAC]), Reform Party of South Africa, United Conciliation Party, Venda National Party, Mnyamana Action Party and United Asian Front.

PAC President Reiterates Refusal To Join Codesa

*MB2904152692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1404 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania President Clarence Makwetu on Wednesday [29 April] reiterated his organisation's view that it would not have any dealings with the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

The organisation received an invitation to attend Codesa II on Wednesday afternoon, shortly after Mr Makwetu's arrival from an Organisation of African Unity meeting in Arusha, Tanzania.

Saying Codesa could not deliver genuine freedom, the PAC leader said they would turn down the invitation in writing.

"We will afford Codesa the courtesy of a reply, but we will definitely not be attending Codesa II on May 15," said Mr Makwetu.

"Instead of agreeing on freedom, it agreed on reaction and repression," he said in response to news reports that Codesa had agreed to a state of emergency and detention-without-trial regulations during the transitional phase.

"Instead of agreeing on the demand for an elected constituent assembly as the only forum to draft a constitution, Codesa yesterday agreed that an interim parliament should draft a constitution.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) was the worst day in the life of Codesa," he ventured.

Referring to violence, Mr Makwetu said his organisation's interpretation of the political violence was gaining "unsurpassed momentum with the decision of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee to call for international involvement to put an end to the violence".

He had put forward the view that a commission of African leaders be formed to investigate the violence.

The PAC has constantly insisted on international involvement to solve the country's political problems.

Asked whether the organisation was being pressured by various African governments, the PAC president conceded that OAU members had said they would prefer all political parties to engage in the Codesa process.

"But we explained our position excellently. And fortunately, we are not obliged to anyone—we are an independent political force."

Mr Makwetu said he had various discussions with ANC President Nelson Mandela while they were abroad—most matters centring on the reconvening of the patriotic front.

"The PAC called for the direct participation of the OAU secretary-general in the reconvening and monitoring of the patriotic/united front," he added.

Pik Botha Interviewed on Policy Toward Africa

*MB2904132892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1100 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Interview With Mr Pik Botha in the May 1992 Issue of RSA Policy Review" by Alta van Wyk in April issued by South Africa Communication Service on 29 April 1992]

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is met at the international airport of Abuja by his Nigerian counterpart, Mr Ike Nwachukwu.

Pillars of Co-operation in Africa

Africa's doors are opening for South Africa and this country is utilising the opportunity of reaching out to the continent of which it is so inherently a part, but from which it has been isolated for such a long time. In view of State President F W de Klerk's successful visit to Nigeria, traditionally one of South Africa's fiercest opponents in Africa, in April this year, exciting possibilities of co-operation and economic development in Africa are suddenly taking shape. South Africa is also regarded as an important platform from which such development can be generated and coordinated. This fans the hope that Africa, which has suffered over the years under harsh attacks from nature and the expansionist urge of world powers, will survive and that attention will have to be paid to its voice. In this interview which Alta van Wyk conducted in April this year with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, he says inter alia that:

- South Africa is as it were only now discovering its own continent
- Personal trust forms the basis of the acceptance by Africa that South Africa is seeking
- South Africa has official ties with 19 governments in Africa at the moment and unofficial relations with the rest
- Direct contact with Egypt is envisaged in the near future
- South Africa will hopefully become a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) this year still or next year
- Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa are the pillars on which future regional co-operation can be based.

[Van Wyk] Although President F W de Klerk's two-day visit to Nigeria in April this year is described as a breakthrough in his efforts to normalise South Africa's international position and to end the country's isolation in Africa, no concrete agreements were concluded. Did this visit meet the expectations of the South African delegation?

[Botha] South Africa does not go to African governments and leaders in order to pressurise them into normalising relations with South Africa. Our wish is that the developments in South and Southern Africa should create a ripple effect so that South Africa can reach its friends in Africa on the waves, can get to know them and can discuss the problems, especially the economic issues of the continent, with them. Africa should learn to accept South Africa as citizens of Africa and equal partners in the pain as well as the potential and hope of this continent. We therefore do not pay visits to African countries in order to conclude agreements or make specific decisions. The antagonism and separation caused by apartheid in the past, should be removed while we project ourselves as fellow-Africans.

[Van Wyk] To what extent do you think the rest of Africa does accept white South Africans as fellow-Africans?

[Botha] In my opinion, personal trust forms the basis of the acceptance that South Africa aspires to. This is what it is about in Africa. Africa wants to know and also has the right to know that South Africa has finally thrown apartheid overboard. Africa does not want to harm white South Africa or take revenge, but would like to welcome the country within its ranks. The positive changes thus far in South Africa and the fact that the country feels part of the weal and woe of the continent, please the rest of Africa. My impression is, and I base this statement on the fact that South Africa already has official contact with 19 governments in Africa and unofficially with the rest, that they accept our sincerity and honest intentions. Africa would like South Africa to play a dynamic role on the continent. The pain of apartheid and the humiliation caused by discrimination based on people's skin colour, were equally painful for the rest of Africa. In view of the reforms, South Africa can now tell Africa without hesitation that the colour of one's skin has fallen away as a determinant in the relationship of person to person and government to government. We are brothers who belong together because of our endorsement of certain principles, values, norms and standards.

[Van Wyk] Mr de Klerk's visit to Nigeria was condemned as premature by the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] in South Africa, as well as in certain circles in Nigeria. The opinion was also expressed that Nigeria should have held the invitation back until after the implementation of a transitional government in South Africa. What is your reaction to allegations that the West exerted pressure on President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria to bring about the visit?

[Botha] The allegations are absolutely false. South Africa has been in contact with Nigeria for longer than two years and did not need any go-between to establish contact. Nigeria extended its invitation to South Africa mainly on account of the favourable referendum result of March 17 this year and the progress made at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

[Van Wyk] President Ibrahim Babangida is the present chairman of the OAU. President de Klerk, however, said at a news conference in Abuja that specific attention was not paid in his talks with President Babangida to South Africa's possible readmission to this organisation. How strong do you think is the possibility of South Africa's admission to the OAU after the visit to Nigeria?

[Botha] South Africa will not necessarily be admitted to the OAU in view of the visit to Nigeria. We should also not exert any pressure in this respect. It is important for us to gain membership of the organisation, and as I said earlier on, I would like to see South Africa taking its rightful place in the OAU this year still. This is a decision which rests with the OAU, however, but it should realise that we in Africa need one another now. In my opinion there should not be a problem with South Africa's admission as soon as a transitional government has come

about in this country, especially if Nigeria should support such an application. Meanwhile South Africa should do everything possible to stabilise and normalise its internal situation, by reaching an agreement on a transitional government as soon as possible and by attempting to end the continuing violence.

[Van Wyk] Do you think the fact that Nigeria has opened its doors to South Africa will be an indication to other African countries of the acceptance South Africa already enjoys in Africa and that this will make them more favourably disposed towards the country?

[Botha] Probably, yes. In the meantime, however, South Africa is carrying out its own successful programmes of reaching out to the rest of Africa. We already have relations with all the states in southern Africa, and offices and representatives were mutually established. It is known that the Cote d'Ivoire established full diplomatic ties with South Africa in April this year and hopefully contact with Egypt—an important link with the Middle East—will follow soon. Constructive liaison with Senegal, Morocco, Oman and Kenya has also taken place. South Africa's relationship with and acceptance by Africa and the Arab world is in all honesty no longer an issue.

[Van Wyk] You and President de Klerk both said that most African countries supported the negotiations at Codesa. Do you not think the suspicion that some of the proposals are aimed at white favouritism nonetheless exists to a certain extent?

[Botha] Such suspicion is possible, but when the South African Government gets the opportunity, as on the visit to Nigeria, it explains in detail what Codesa and the negotiation process in South Africa entail. The government further makes it clear that the whites are not in the majority in any of the regions, and that the support of coloureds, Indians and blacks is already being canvassed by certain of the white political parties with a view to the establishment of a multiparty democracy. African countries accept the explanation and appreciate the underlying logic. There is only one way of building future relationships and that is by trusting one another. I want to emphasise again that the result of the referendum of March 17 has largely removed suspicion about white favouritism and has convinced Africa of the government's sincerity in its efforts to bring about a full-blown democracy in South Africa.

[Van Wyk] You said in Abuja that Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt and Kenya should foster economic growth in their respective regions in order to make Africa strong. Could you elaborate on this?

[Botha] Yes, what is happening here, is an eminent historical development. Egypt in the north, Nigeria in the west, Kenya in the east and South Africa in the south should serve as pillars on which future regional co-operation can be based. Each of these key powers should draw up scientifically based regional plans for economic and technological development with the support of the

surrounding states, consolidate all the plans and submit them to the USA, Europe and Japan. The time has come for Africa to speak with one voice. Africa has not taken its rightful place in the world yet. I am convinced that the industrial countries will be sympathetic towards Africa's proposals and will support the continent. They also need us. Then Africa will, however, have to meet the requirements, otherwise serious problems lie ahead for Africa. I see such co-operation as the only hope for Africa. In this respect it is a hopeful sign that the whole of Africa has already accepted South Africa, with its well-established infrastructure and expertise, as one of the four important "locomotives".

[Van Wyk] Will the four "pillars" function within a specific structure?

[Botha] I hope so. I do not envisage a formal structure, however, but an informal agreement in terms of which co-operation takes place, such as the Euromart. There should be no domination in any region and the emphasis should be on the identification of growth points. Multi-national companies between South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Egypt and other African countries have to be established, among other things for the manufacture and export of spare parts for high-technology products in the industrial countries. In other words, Africa should no longer just be a receiver of technology, but also an exporter of manufactured goods to the industrial countries. At the same time, the continent should assert itself and confront the industrial countries on price-fixing of Africa's raw materials.

[Van Wyk] How soon can such co-operation be achieved in Africa, especially against the background of the desperate situation in numerous African countries and the fact that the continent is no longer on the priority list for aid from the USA, Europe and Japan?

[Botha] There is a great danger that the Western world and Japan may push Africa to one side and ignore it. If Africa does not within the next year or two come up with well-thought-out and scientific programmes for future economic development and co-operation, which will convince the industrial countries, I am afraid an extremely dark period is looming for the continent.

[Van Wyk] In Abuja you again appealed to countries in southern Africa to sign an agreement for the establishment of an economic union in the region. What stumbling-blocks are left in this regard and what are the prospects for the continued existence of the Southern African Development and Coordinating Conference (SADCC)?

[Botha] The SADCC was founded ten years ago in order to make the region economically independent of South Africa and to effect mutual economic integration. It has failed to achieve this objective. I expect, however, now that South Africa and the SADCC will soon amalgamate in an economic union. Such a step is closer than most people realise. It is a logical step and for me it will be the realisation of a dream of many years. All the countries in

Southern Africa, with the exception of Zimbabwe, are already in favour of such a union. The refusal of Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to be part of such a conference, is obviously ideologically based. In the meantime, Mr Mugabe has made more indulgent remarks, but no more time can be wasted. In the new era we are about to enter, it is not possible for an individual leader or government to swim against the tide. Marxism is dead and co-operation is the order of the day. Regional development is inevitable and this is the road that South Africa together with the rest of southern Africa wants to take. To pave the way for such cooperation, a conference was held in Pretoria on 22 April 1992 at which the distribution of food to the drought-stricken areas in southern Africa was discussed. Zimbabwe did send a representative to this conference. Other delegates represented South Africa, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. The requirements of the individual countries, as well as the logistical aspects of landing and transporting food to the countries in question in the region, were discussed.

Quotable Quotes:

Africa does not want to harm white South Africa or to take revenge.

Nigeria extended its invitation to South Africa mainly on account of the favourable referendum results of March 17.

South Africa will not necessarily be admitted to the OAU in view of the visit to Nigeria.

There is only one way of building future relationships, and that is by trusting one another.

The time has come for Africa to speak with one voice. Africa should no longer be only a receiver of technology, but also an exporter.

There is a real danger that the Western world and Japan may ignore Africa.

ANC Demands Withdrawal of Local Government Act

MB2904181092 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY*
in English 29 Apr 92 p 4

[Report by Theo Rawana: "Act on Local Govt Must Go—ANC"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] yesterday demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Interim Measures on Local Government Act and the speedy creation of a multi-party commission with executive functions to replace those of appointed township administrators.

ANC national executive committee member responsible for local government Thozamile Botha told a news conference in Johannesburg his department had decided last month that a national negotiation forum should formulate a temporary legal framework to replace the Act.

The Act provides for local authorities to negotiate new structures. While the ANC does not oppose such negotiations, it believes the Act allows white and black municipalities to unilaterally restructure.

The meeting had adopted a programme of action, including mass action, to ensure that all the demands were met by government, Botha said. Organisations represented at the meeting included: the ANC Women's League, SA [South African] Communist Party, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the SA National Civics Organisation and the SA Municipal Workers' Union.

Botha said the Multiparty commission's functions would include the monitoring of unilateral restructuring by white local authorities and ensuring that all local authorities adhered to a set of guidelines of local negotiating principles.

The meeting had also noted the current crises at local level had been exacerbated by the ultimatum issued by Local Government Minister Leon Wessels urging local authorities to create joint administrations by year end or face penalties.

"It was also noted that using the Act and other related apartheid legislation as a framework for local negotiation has enabled unrepresentative white and black local authorities to proceed with unilateral restructuring that could have long-term detrimental effects on the future of a non-racial and democratic government."

He said the Kimberley City Council was restructuring despite concern voiced by civic associations in the region and the ANC; and Port Elizabeth, where 800 workers were "retrenched as a result of unilateral local government restructuring".

The meeting called on government to sign a protocol agreement together with community and political organisations committing itself to the immediate withdrawal of the Act, the end to all unilateral restructuring at local level, a moratorium on retrenchments until a proper and negotiated process of rationalisation can be implemented, and the immediate establishment of a national negotiations forum to formulate a temporary legal framework to replace the act.

ANC's Mboweni Comments on Draft Economic Policy

MB2904140692 Johannesburg *Radio RSA* in English
1100 GMT 29 Apr 92

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has released its latest economic policy draft in which the movement makes provision for guarantees and incentives for foreign investors. This is in sharp contrast to earlier statements by ANC officials who threatened negating any obligations to foreign investors in South Africa. ANC economist Tito Mboweni now says any future nationalization will be accompanied by compensation. He urged that South African monopolies will be dealt with along internationally recognized guidelines. He speaks to Steyn de Preuter:

[Begin recording] [Mbweni] The concentration of economic power in the hands of a few conglomerates has been detrimental to balancing economic development in South Africa. The ANC is not opposed to large firms as such, however, we will investigate the possibility of introducing anti-monopoly and merger policies in accordance with international norms and practices to curb monopolies continuing the domination of the economy by a minority within a white minority and promote greater efficiency in the private sector.

[De Preuter] Foreign investors who would like to come to South Africa have always been threatened by nationalization. What do the proposals say about that?

[Mbweni] Well, the proposals say that foreign investment will be promoted. It will be done, amongst other things, through guarantees on the repatriation of after tax profit, (?departures) of input, the fall of domestic assets, the maintenance of macroeconomic balances by the state, transparency and consistency of overall economic policy and the climate of peace and stability. In addition foreign firms will not be nationalized without adequate and fair compensation. Foreign investors will, however, be required to comply with domestic regulations and laws, including those covering the environment, the labor market, education and training of workers and affirmative action. Foreign investors in natural resource-based industries will be subject to further additional regulations. [end recording]

Koos van der Merwe on Suspension From CP

*MB2904154492 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 27 Apr 92*

[Interview with Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party member of Parliament for Overvaal in the Johannesburg studio, by South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter Clarence Keyter on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Keyter] The suspension of the legendary MP [member of Parliament] for Overvaal, Mr. Koos van der Merwe, from the Conservative Party [CP] today was the second shockwave from CP ranks this month. The first was the suspension of the Wonderboom MP, Koos Botha. Mr. van der Merwe has been, since the establishment of the party, more than just synonymous with the party. He is still, inter alia, the CP's chief spokesman on defense, and last year during the last day of the parliamentary session he was relieved of his post as the CP's information chief. With us in the studio, Mr. Koos van der Merwe. Good evening and welcome.

[Van der Merwe] Good evening, Clarence.

[Keyter] As we saw on the news, your suspension came to you as unexpected, shocking news. Before we talk, let us look once more at the surprise on your face at Jan Smuts Airport this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] We have just heard that you have been suspended from the CP. What is your comment on that?

[Van der Merwe] Suspended from the CP?

[Unidentified reporter] We have just heard that. Mr. Frank le Roux issued a statement that you have been suspended from the CP.

[Van der Merwe] Over what?

[Unidentified reporter] I think it has to do with discipline. I am not yet too sure about the extent of the statement. Don't you know anything about it yet?

[Van der Merwe] This is the first word that I am hearing about it. It is a shock, but if the party does that to me, if the party has really suspended me without even briefing me first, without even asking me to state my view, then I can tell you the CP has reached an absolute cul de sac. [end recording]

[Keyter] There we had another look at what happened at Jan Smuts Airport this afternoon. How does something like that happen?

[Van der Merwe] Mr. Keyter, this morning I was in Parliament. I was there for an hour and a half. Obviously, the suspension must have been known already. Nobody had the decency to tell me. I only flew at 1220 [1020 GMT] to Jan Smuts Airport with my wife. We arrived at the airport where this tremendous bomb hit us: being told in a public place you have been kicked out of the CP—I could not come to terms with it. You know, my wife and I have unselfishly given the CP the most productive years of our lives, and I have been in Parliament 15 years. I could adapt to the shock—although it hurt me deeply—but what I still cannot digest is the shock that my wife suffered. She started crying; she cried the whole afternoon, and I can tell you tonight—as you and I are talking now—she must be sitting in front of the television crying, and that I find difficult to digest.

[Keyter] When you say you were at Parliament for one and a half hours before you boarded the plane to Johannesburg, why do you think the news was not communicated to you at that stage?

[Van der Merwe] I do not know. I was there. To me it is inexplicable, the fact that I get driven to a public place where my wife and I must stand and where we must publicly be told by the SABC: You have been kicked out. After 10 years, after all that you have done for the CP, you get told: Get out of the CP!

[Keyter] The reason cited in the statement makes one conclude that it has to do with the article in yesterday's Sunday newspaper—that you did not stick to party discipline.

[Van der Merwe] Mr. Keyter, the discipline story is a smokescreen. Let me tell you now, Dr. Treurnicht and Mr.

le Roux have been saying for years that I am an undisciplined member. But I want to remind you that for the last five years I have been a whip in the Conservative Party. I am in fact burdened with handing down discipline, and if I was that bad, why did they keep me as a whip?

I will tell you, there is another reason. There is a real reason why I am out, and I want to challenge Dr. Treurnicht tonight, with due respect and esteem, I want to challenge him: Dr. Treurnicht, let you and I debate the actual reasons here on "Agenda." I hope, Mr. Keyter, you will make it possible for us, so that Dr. Treurnicht and I can debate on the real reasons why I have been kicked out, and I want to tell you what they are.

The real reason is my persistent criticism of the chaos currently prevailing in the CP. You see, Mr. Keyter, we have a million supporters out there, the people phone you daily, and they ask: What are the CP's plans? Where is the CP heading? We do not have answers for them because the CP is leaderless, the CP has no plan, the CP has no strategy—it is at a cul de sac. We cannot motivate our people, we cannot give our people something they can fall back on. That is the criticism which I consistently level at Dr. Treurnicht and the caucus, not so much at him, but at the CP, and which is what we are trying to correct. I think that these things have driven them—and other things—to saying: Let us get rid of this guy because there is a direction in which we want to move, many of us. You see, we have the interest of those million CP's out there at heart.

The Afrikaner, Mr. Keyter—you are one too—how does the image of the Afrikaner look? I do not think that Dr. Hartzenberg and many of the CP's in Parliament are concerned about the image of the CP. We are concerned about it. Let me tell you, Sir, the Afrikaner is a man with integrity. The Afrikaner is someone who wants to move away from racism which is what the CP wants to hold onto. The CP is holding back the Afrikaner who wants to go and negotiate. We want to be part of the solution. We do not want to remain part of the problem. We want to move out. We want Zola Budd to go and win in Barcelona—they do not care. We want the businessmen to make money—Dr. Hartzenberg does not care. He is so conservative you can plough with him. I can tell you, it is these things which are driving us out of the CP.

[Keyter] Mr. van der Merwe, you must excuse me if I pose this question so bluntly to you. Considering your history in the CP, and even before that in the NP [National Party], I am tempted to say that your almost, let's say, loose-canon-type action in response to an unorthodox type of politics—wasn't what happened today perhaps something that you felt could happen to you all along?

[Van der Merwe] If you are in politics—like me who is not afraid to say what I believe in—then you can expect that they will deal with you sooner or later. On Saturday I differed sharply with Dr. Hartzenberg during the CP caucus, and I can tell you what I said to him. At one stage

I said to him: Ferdi, that which you are proposing as policy for the CP is an intellectual embarrassment to the Afrikaner and the CP. I said those things, Mr. Keyter, because I have the interest of the Afrikaners out there at heart. We must not keep them on a string, we must not lead them into a cul de sac.

What we must do is get the maximum number of people in South Africa to arrive at a consensus on where we are heading. We must assure the Afrikaner a place in the sun, but we cannot do that if we do not want to negotiate. If we want to sit in a corner like many of the CP's and we do not want to negotiate, how are we going to arrive at solutions? How can you play rugby from the pavilion? These are the things that we tried to do, that I tried to do, within the CP: to get the CP to become a modern, dynamic party so that we can proudly take up our place in the world, sit at the United Nations, etc.; so that our sportsmen can participate in sports, get these things that we want, but the CP wants to hold us down. They do not want to negotiate, they do not want to talk, and they sit like a bunch of sour grapes in a corner. I am tired of that.

[Keyter] Mr. van der Merwe, in your reply you referred to the caucus meeting last week—this decision to suspend you was perhaps taken sometime between the caucus meeting and this morning, but if my information is correct, it was not a caucus decision to suspend you.

[Van der Merwe] Of course not. It is Ferdi Hartzenberg and Andries Treurnicht and Frank le Roux who suspended me. Those three decided to suspend me. The leader of the Conservative Party, Andries Treurnicht, has the right as leader to suspend me; he can suspend any guy because he has the authority of our big congress.

[Keyter] How does it make you feel? You were the person who literally, when the CP walked out of Parliament in 1982, when the CP was formed, literally followed Dr. Treurnicht's footsteps out of Parliament?

[Van der Merwe] Mr. Keyter, that day on 24 February 1982, when Mr. P.W. Botha chased Dr. Treurnicht out of his caucus, he was still walking out when Koos van der Merwe ran behind him. I was the first one on his heels out of there. I want to tell you tonight, he found it gratifying—the first man whom he personally suspended was me. It hurts me. It hurts me, but what is more important to me is: Where are we heading in this country? What is to happen to you and me? What is to happen to our children?

[Keyter] Is that what you want to tell the CP tonight?

[Van der Merwe] I say to the CP's out there, in our Father's name, we must have a plan. We must have a strategy through which we can assure the Afrikaner a place in the sun, and we are not going to get it by being reactionary, by going against the tide all the time, by wanting to sit in a corner all the time and not wanting to negotiate, continually breaking down and being negative. We are not going to get it right that way. We will only get it right by formalizing our policy, by saying

exactly where our fatherland is, how we intend going about it, and then going forward and negotiating. You cannot do it single-handedly.

[Keyter] Even at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]?

[Van der Merwe] Even at Codesa after you have sorted out some of the objections against Codesa. I can tell you, however, what the problem is in the CP. Some of us are keen to go and negotiate. We just want to get the problems out of the way. I think the CP's problem is that they are always looking for an excuse not to negotiate. Do you know why many of them do not want to negotiate? They know they have no plan. They know if they sit at that table, they will get pulled apart because they do not have a plan.

Mr. Keyter, tonight I have a feeling of being set free. I am out of that problem which I always had to try to correct within the caucus. I have done my share; I did it. I kept my mouth shut and towed the line as far as I could, but now I am free. Now I can tell the people out there: You are going to lose with the CP. If the CP continues the way it is, forget it, they do not have solutions for you. Ask the CP what it is doing about municipalities. The National Party wants to amalgamate white and black municipalities. What must we do? They will say: We are still thinking about it. If you ask them what they are going to do about this and about that, they say the committee is still looking at it; there is no plan. I say: It is time that we look realities in the face, that we prepare a place in the sun for the Afrikaner, and we as Afrikaners must stop with our infighting—I am tired of fighting with you and with F.W. de Klerk and others.

[Keyter] Do you have a document, the much spoken about, well-known, Koos Document? Was that not the start of the digging of your own grave?

[Van der Merwe] That was the beginning of my end, but I knew it. I sat for two months working at it. I knew if anything went wrong, these guys' knives would cut my throat. Do you know what, Mr. Keyter? I wrote that document as a concept strategy, as an operating manual, and up until now the CP has not discussed it. Dr. Treurnicht has not yet brought it up for discussion. He says it is outdated. The CP rejected it without discussing it. Dr. Treurnicht said the chief council rejected the document, yet the chief council did not even discuss it. My document was not discussed, but the things which I said to him are now coming out.

[Keyter] Are there other Koos van der Merwes and Koos Bothas?

[Van der Merwe] Many. There are many of them in the CP caucus; they are my friends, and they have to act according to their conscience, but the duty which rests on us as Afrikaners is to stop bluffing ourselves, Mr. Keyter. We must stop believing that central Johannesburg is white South Africa. We must stop thinking that Durban is white South Africa. We must stop believing

Dr. Hartzenberg when he says 90 percent of the land is for the white people. Dr. Hartzenberg tells you he is going to resettle between 7 and 9 million squatters. That is a joke, Mr. Keyter. Who will believe you if you say you can relocate 9 million people?

[Keyter] Are you going to become a Volkstater now?

[Van der Merwe] I have been a Volkstater all along. I am a Volkstater in marrow and bone, but there are conditions: There is a place for the Afrikaner, but then he must stand on his two feet, free of racism, free of apartheid, and he must take up his place in the international world. He must distance himself from the caricatures of the past, that he is a kaffir-hater, that he wants to shoot, that he wants to do all these ugly things. The Afrikaner is a modern person of integrity who wants to take his place alongside others in the world and stand up next to his fellow man. We want to govern ourselves, however, and we will try. I do not know what the future holds.

[Keyter] Just one last question, Mr. van der Merwe. We have recently been seeing people join other organizations and parties, threats and requests for people to resign. Are you going to stay on in Parliament as an independent?

[Van der Merwe] I am going to stay on in Parliament because I was elected on a set of specific principles. The people in my constituency elected me because I stand for the principle of self-determination for the Afrikaner people. I stand by that. That is why it is not necessary for me to resign. I do not mind staying on. The CP can kick me out, Mr. Keyter, but my thinking, my convictions, the things which I want to achieve in an internationally accepted manner to reach the moral high ground are things Dr. Treurnicht will not be able to get out of me. I want to repeat, I want to ask Dr. Treurnicht: Please Doctor, I challenge you, come and sit here. Then you and I can talk in the presence of a million CP's. Then we can talk about the things which are important to them, because at the moment the CP is leading them into a cul de sac, and the people must take note of that.

[Keyter] Mr. van der Merwe, thank you for your talk tonight—your candid talk—and the very best to you in the future.

[Van der Merwe] To you too, let us rather hope all is well with my wife who is still sitting at home crying.

[Keyter] All the best. Thank you.

Koos Botha Appears in Court, Granted Bail

MB2904161992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] The independent member of Parliament for Wonderboom, Mr. Koos Botha, has appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court in connection with sabotage and the illegal possession of explosives. His appearance arises from the bomb explosion at the Hillview School in Pretoria last year. He's been granted 1,500 rands bail,

and the hearing has been postponed to June the 3d, when four other suspects will also appear in court. Mr. Botha whose arrest was confirmed earlier by police, was expelled from the Conservative Party recently for failing to heed party discipline. He is a staunch supporter of the proposed Afrikaner Volkstaat [homeland].

Sentences Handed Down in Trust Feed Trial

*MB3004105892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1048 GMT 30 Apr 92*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Pietermaritzburg April 30 SAPA—Former New Hanover Police Station Commander Brian Mitchell was on Thursday [30 April] sentenced to death by a Supreme Court judge who found him guilty of 11 counts of murder in the Trust Feed massacre.

Special policemen Dumisane Ndwalane, Kehla Ngu-bane, Thabo Sikhosana and Marshall Khambule were each sentenced to an effective 15 years imprisonment for their part in the killing of 11 people in Trust Feed in December 1988.

Judge Andrew Wilson passed the death sentence on Mitchell 11 times and sentenced him to three years imprisonment on each of two counts of attempted murder.

The special policemen were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment each to run concurrently in respect of each count of murder. He further sentenced them to three years to run concurrently on each of two counts of attempted murder, effectively jailing them for 15 years.

Judge Wilson said in Mitchell's case aggravating factors far outweighed mitigating circumstances. He added the retributive factor had played an extremely important role in sentencing.

He said Mitchell's case was one where the citizens of a country could demand the most severe form of punishment and "I am of the view that the death penalty is called for".

The judge said he had not overlooked sentencing Mitchell to a term of life imprisonment—but this "would not be an adequate sentence in the circumstances of the case".

Judge Wilson said Mitchell's conduct after the massacre had shown a "completely cold-blooded approach". He added the policeman's first reaction after the killings was to tell the special policemen to burn down the house.

"He made no attempt to ascertain how many people were shot or injured."

The judge said he had also gone back to the New Hanover Police Station and had proceeded to cover up his involvement in the killings.

He had also not shown genuine remorse for the massacre, the judge said.

Referring to the special policemen, Judge Wilson said he had taken into account that they were acting under Mitchell's orders. However they must have known these were illegal and they had deliberately shot dead people knowing that many of them were women and children.

The death penalty was however not the only appropriate sentence in their cases, the judge said. They had been "made use of" by Mitchell.

Judge Wilson said Mitchell and the special officers had abused their positions as policemen, who were responsible for defending all citizens of the country—no matter which political organisation they belonged to.

He said Mitchell, as police station commander, was the guardian of the safety of everyone in the area around New Hanover. But he had abused his position by carefully planning an operation aimed at killing innocent people "whose sole fault was supporting a legitimate organisation he (Mitchell) was opposed to".

The court had earlier found that Mitchell had planned to attack a house of United Democratic Front supporters in order to weaken that organisation in favour of Inkatha.

Mitchell had however pointed out the wrong house in the attack and mainly women and children were killed at a funeral vigil.

Referring to Mitchell's involvement in the attack, Judge Wilson said although he did not personally kill anyone he was the person legally and morally responsible for the deaths of the 11 people in the house.

After passing sentence, the judge again called for a public inquiry into the possibility of a police cover-up in the initial investigation into the matter.

Leave to appeal was granted to Mitchell's counsel.

The public gallery was packed throughout the trial and on Thursday afternoon about 100 people milled about outside the court after sentencing, many expressing dissatisfaction at the "short" prison terms passed on the special policemen.

W. Mandela Interviewed on 'State Harassment'

*MB2904185592 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
29 Apr 92 p 12*

[Unattributed report: "Harassment Teaches Winnie How To Hate"]

[Text] Winnie Mandela has given South Africans a rare glimpse into her personal history, saying years of State harassment during Mr Nelson Mandela's 27-year imprisonment taught a "little countryside girl" how to hate.

The veteran black activist, giving her first full interview to South African television this week, said she was

largely unprepared for the police harassment she encountered when, at the age of 28, she saw her husband of four years begin a life jail term.

"I was a little countryside girl from the backveld of Pondoland. I didn't know anything about town life" she said, referring to her arrival in Johannesburg from the tribal territory of Transkei in the 1950s for a job as a social worker.

After Mandela was arrested in 1962 "I was terribly harassed," she said. "My house became nothing more than a police station. I always knew I would be on my own but the degree of harassment I did not anticipate—the volume of hostility."

"It taught me to understand what it is to hate. I still don't hate our oppressors as much as they hate us."

In the interview with the independent M-Net pay channel broadcast on Sunday Mandela (57) said she would pursue her political career despite allegations of wrongdoing, saying her life "has always been saddled with these types of hurdles".

Winnie Mandela was sentenced to six years in prison last year for kidnapping and being an accessory to assaults against four youths. She was granted bail pending an appeal.

She resigned her position as head of social welfare for the African National Congress [ANC] 10 days ago, saying she wanted to protect the movement. Nelson Mandela had announced his formal separation from her two days earlier, citing personal differences, but added he still loved his wife of 33 years.

Mandela faces an election contest next month of a position she holds in the ANC Women's League, one of two senior posts she retains in the anti-apartheid movement.

She said in the interview she and Nelson Mandela were still deeply in love despite their separation, but suggested that in politics they acted independently.

"Our first meeting was to discuss ANC fund-raising, can you believe. There wasn't any flowery stories of romance. It was not a schoolgirl kind of love. It was more of a marriage to the struggle," she said with a smile.

"Politicians are not lovers. He left me too early in our marriage. We have always been our own persons politically."

She said her 18 months in solitary confinement in 1975-76 "brutalised me so much, that I knew what it is to hate for the first time. I observed for the first time what the ruling class must be feeling against us (blacks)."

She said she had imaginary conversations with her children and unpicked the thread of prison blankets to pass time between interrogations that could last up to four days and nights.

"It was a very traumatic kind of life. It bruises you. You bleed a lot. That state of mind is enough to damage you

emotionally and psychologically so that it becomes difficult for individuals to be retrieved. You are in this Nazi concentration camp. You were given food like a dog."

Her trial last year involved charges against young associates known as the Mandela United Football Club.

In the interview, Mandela said she started Mandela United in the late 1980s to give youths on the run from the police something constructive to do.

"Life was unbearable for these youngsters. They regarded the Mandelas' house as a refuge," she said.

Some of the youths gave evidence as defendants and witnesses in Mandela's assault trial last year.

The club, which rarely played soccer, was accused by Soweto residents of conducting a reign of terror. Stompie Seipie, suspected by fellow club members of being a police spy, was found dead with his throat slit in 1989 days after he and four other youths were abducted to Mandela's home and beaten up.

Club coach Jerry Richardson was jailed for the murder.

This year former associates have accused Mandela of being linked to the killings of two activists in Soweto township in 1989. She denies the charges.

Mandela said: "I've always known who our real enemy was—the ruling class who passed (apartheid) laws which deprived us of our family life. What happened to me happened to thousands like myself."

* Investment Firm Aids Japan's Search for Markets

92AF0695C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 3 Apr 92 p 41

[Text] A local Japan-South African investment consultant says timber, strategic metals and tourism will be the keystone industries in the expected heightening of trade relations between the two countries.

Nichi-Nan-A Kenkyusho director Simon Organ forecasts that Japan, not the West, will emerge as South Africa's foremost source of capital and trade.

"A major problem is familiarising South African companies with the Japanese sense of procedures," says Organ.

Many an agreement has been aborted due to the difference in business culture between the South Africans and the Japanese, he says.

He does not share the opinion that Japan is unconcerned with projects aiming to beneficiate South African raw materials.

"The Japanese have often fostered relatively closed economies before and will do so in the South African industrial arena," he says.

"South Africa must look to striking its own balance of protection—one which helps local industry to keep pace with international trade but does not bias it to the detriment of free market principles."

The company Nichi-Nan-K Kenkyusho (Japan-South African Research Institute) is concentrating its efforts on earmarking industrial market opportunities in South Africa for Japanese attention.

The Japanese will want to establish joint ventures with South African companies on a permanent basis which may involve a 25 percent to 35 percent ownership stake in a South African company, he says.

The Japanese government lifted sanctions earlier this year and is to upgrade its South African consulate to full embassy status.

Organ is eminently qualified to foster South African-Japanese trade relations having spent a year in Tokyo mastering Japanese and getting a feel for the business and social culture of the country.

He has received a number of enquiries from South African companies wanting to plumb the Japanese market.

"The Japanese trading houses have been at work in South Africa for some 20 years and it will be through them that investment will probably be channelled," says Organ.

In the meantime, the consultancy must play the waiting game while Japanese big business cautiously makes its way into the country.

* Japanese Businessmen Seek Renewed Ties

92AF0695B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 3 Apr 92 p 41

[Text] Sanctions imposed by Japan and other Far East countries caused South African exports to fall but did not succeed in preventing the expansion of South Africa's trade with the region.

Last year Japan's trade with South Africa came to \$3,300-million making the country South Africa's fourth largest trading partner after Germany, UK and the U.S.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) says leading Japanese business groups are investigating billion-rand capital projects in South Africa and Africa.

A DTI official reportedly said Japanese business groups which had established contacts with the DTI were investigating several different South African projects that could be of interest to them.

He said Japanese investors were also considering capital projects in African countries in which Japan would be a major contractor and South Africa a major sub-contractor.

Japanese businessmen had been gearing themselves for renewed business ties with South Africa even before the lifting of sanctions last year.

Japan's largest steel producer Nippon Steel and five other companies—NKK, Kawasaki Steel, Sumito Metal Industries, Kobe Steel and Nishin Steel—have signed a five year contract to import South African iron ore.

The METAL BULLETIN reported that Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] negotiated to export 120,000 to 130,000 tons of steel to Japan in addition to the 30,000 tons set for delivery in the first quarter of this year.

About 70 percent of the 30,000 tons to be exported is hot coil steel.

Osaka-based Wazai International has had an exclusive agent agreement with Iscor's trading arm Trans Orient Steel for the last ten years.

And for the past four-and-a-half years Wazai obtained permission from Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry to continue to import South African steel despite the imposition of sanctions.

Total Japanese ferrous imports from South Africa reached 432,565 tons during 1990 compared with 539,518 tons in 1989.

But the bulk of these—332,267 tons (1990) and 352,271 (1989)—were South African ferro-alloys.

Steel imports fell by half to 92,298 tons in 1990 from 187,247 in 1989, of which coil imports accounted for only 26,004 tons, slightly down on 1989's 27,591 tons.

Japanese car manufacturer, Mazda, has expressed an interest in buying a stake in Samcor which assembles Mazda and Ford cars in South Africa.

The Metal Mining Agency of Japan sent its research agent to South Africa last month to gather information about the South African mining industry.

The agent said mineral rich South Africa is an essential country for Japan.

Japan imports gold, platinum, copper and other metals including rare metals, from South Africa.

The agency has research agents in 12 cities including London, New York and Beijing.

* Trade Relations With Japan Discussed

92AF0695A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 3 Apr 92 pp 40, 42

[Interview with Akira Goshi, head of the Department of Comparative Management at the School of Business Studies at Nihon University in Tokyo, by David McKay: "Speeding Up the Dawn of SA's Economic Prosperity"; place and date not given; first paragraph is *ENGINEERING NEWS* introduction]

[Text] Africa has been tipped by Japanese investors as the cornucopia of the next century, provided South African keeps on an even economic keel—steering clear of bogus nationalisation policies. Head of the Department of Comparative Management at the School of Business Studies at Nihon University in Tokyo, Akira Goshi, thinks the South African economy needs schooling if this role is to be fulfilled. He envisages mutually beneficial business ties with Japan, in which South Africa doubles as a venue for big business and thoroughfare to the entire African continent. He told the ENGINEERING NEWS staff writer David McKay how South Africa can speed the dawn of unprecedented economic prosperity.

[Question] What areas of the South African economy stand to benefit from Japanese investment?

[Answer] Fruit and agriculture are favoured by the Japanese. It is an area in which South Africa is naturally equipped. The Japanese need to import almost all their foodstuffs because rice is the only produce grown abundantly in Japan.

South African is also rich in its mineral wealth such as platinum and aluminum. Coal does not rate highly because its energy content is not high enough and Japan needs to store premium energy coal. However, South African nuclear energy is highly prized because its suppliers can provide the basic energy and dispose of it safely.

The Japanese are wary of nuclear waste deposits and therefore favour the supplier that can take care of its own waste. The third area of interest for the Japanese is the high-tech electronics market. There is a great deal of import-export trade to be conducted between the two countries.

[Question] What do Japanese investors think of the beneficiation programmes currently favoured by South African industry? Will they invest in value added industries or merely use South Africa as a storeroom?

[Answer] One only has to look at the track record of Japanese foreign investment to see Japanese support of beneficiation programmes. The Japanese got the Indonesian market off the ground despite the heavy protection it sustained.

South Africa should take its manufacturing industry two steps further before exporting its goods. For example, the aluminum it rolls should be converted into window frames or door handles.

Japanese investors want to establish permanent joint ventureships in order to utilise its raw materials. Jewellery and sub-components for the electronic industry are two diverse examples of this point.

[Question] What type of business relationship do the Japanese favour with its international trading partners? What possible scenario could you paint?

[Answer] It is possible that South Africa could operate as a major subcontractor in association with a Japanese firm as a major contractor in capital intensive projects in the African continent.

Otherwise, it is important to stress the need to establish permanent joint partnerships between South African and Japanese companies. The Japanese are trying to wean themselves off the United States and would welcome such associations.

The Japanese see South Africa particularly in terms of its global position. It could operate as the bridgehead to the rest of Africa. The Japanese also have historical ties with Cape Town, through its ties with the Dutch East Indian company and the Dutch trade links with the Japanese. The scale of such partnerships could be a 25 percent to 30 percent Japanese stake in a South African-based company.

[Question] It has been reported that the Keidanren will visit South Africa again in May. What is the Keidanren? Does it have a new agenda for South Africa and what are its motives for visiting South Africa at this time?

[Answer] A YES vote in the recent referendum has certainly encouraged the Keidanren to continue including South Africa in Japan's globalisation policy. However, it had already decided to visit South Africa before the referendum issue was resolved.

The Keidanren is a group of the most powerful and influential Japanese industry heavyweights. They are likely to approach the ANC [African National Congress] at top level and advise against an economic policy of nationalisation. The thrust of the argument will be that if South Africa nationalises its economy, the Japanese are likely to withdraw completely.

The visit differs from the previous visit because this type of advice could never have been given before. Sanctions were in place and no overt political approach could be made. In the end, however, the soldering of economic ties between South Africa and Japan will be driven by industry.

If the truth be told, Japan has held discreet trade relations with South Africa for years. Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] was exporting its steel to Japan for years unbeknown to the Japanese end-users who were given the impression the steel came from within Japan.

[Question] Are there any immediate improvements to be seen from the dropping of sanctions earlier this year?

[Answer] Tourism is likely to be the most visible effect of the dropping of sanctions. South Africa's great natural beauty and wildlife will make it a very popular holiday destination. Otherwise, a decision on immediate steps is not likely until the visit of the Keidanren. The Japanese may also wait to see the moves made by other countries and act in response to these—particularly the United States. As I mentioned earlier, there is a strong historical

link between Japan and Cape Town—the latter is thought of with great nostalgia by the Japanese.

[Question] It has been noted that you have drawn parallels between the Japanese work ethic and black collectivism. Could you expand on these similarities?

[Answer] After the closing of the Second World War, the Japanese moved forward on an industrialisation plan which involved the gathering of labour from the villages.

Japanese rural life is very insular and very small. The geographically-informed influence was transferred to the factory situation. Problems and disputes are settled in a manner which involves round table discussions. A great deal of emphasis is put on the power of consensus and the authority of elders.

This respect for tradition and the "right way of doing" things has created not only a work ethic, but a procedure which is the powerhouse of Japanese productivity. I see a similarity between the Japanese rural setting and that of the blacks in South Africa. South Africa's problem with regard to productivity is the creation of western values being thrust upon the indigenous African. Industrialists must learn to harness the natural community orientation of the black South African.

This idea does not necessarily contravene western notions of individuality, but it does elevate the values of loyalty and sincerity. The adaptation of a culture is not something which is immediately implemented, but is gathered slowly. This is not mere idealism—black collectivism is a very real social trend which could be used to great effect in South Africa.

[Question] It has been reported that the Japanese economy is at something of a turning point and is threatened by rising inflation and oversupply in the domestic market? Could you elaborate on this?

[Answer] These reports are incorrect. The Japanese were directed by the Americans to cater for their domestic market which the Japanese did to great effect.

It is true that the domestic market is now slowing down but this does not imply the demise of the economy at all. Unemployment figures stand at the 1.8 percent level and inflation is at 4 percent, which is remarkably low compared to some western nations.

The Japanese are conducting business on a world-wide scale with great success and will continue to do so. There should be no doubt that the Japanese are safe and reliable and beneficial trading partners in the years to come.

The prime rate will rise to 4 percent to stimulate domestic spending and investments and civil engineering is likely to come under the spotlight too. The Japanese are aiming to maintain a growth rate of about 3.5 percent.

[Question] Do you think South Africa could benefit from implementing some of the economic tactics used by the

Japanese at the end of the Second World War such [as] its land tax and highly protected industry?

[Answer] Protectionism should only be used where it benefits industry and helps local industry to cope in fierce international trading conditions. It is a bad thing when it is used to interfere with the principles of a free market economy. Bad, too, when it promotes nepotism.

A protected economy should be linked to production guarantees and should be used with caution. South Africa will need to establish a fine balance between opening up its producers to the world market and nurturing growth out of its industry.

The land tax imposed by the Japanese after the Second World War was singular to Japan and its specific requirements and should not be used in South Africa.

[Question] Could you give a short description of your own operations in South Africa? What are your aims?

[Answer] I have been a regular guest to South Africa. This is my ninth visit in five years to South Africa offering consulting services to South African companies wishing to invest or trade with Japan. I also present inter-cultural workshops which stress communication through both international and South African perspectives.

I can consult on quality control, business strategies for a changing international market, the innovation in Japanese companies and the Japanese key to success which is the idea of joint consultation.

[Question] Are there any other points or concluding comments you would like to make?

[Answer] When the Japanese come to South Africa, they will want to contribute to the economy, skills development and job creation.

The Japanese can bring their international trade and manufacturing experience. Instead of exporting raw materials, South Africa can benefit from this synergy and export value-added components or products. This would also create much needed jobs and transfer of technology.

Both countries can gain much from each other and truly benefit from such a "marriage." I only hope that those with influence in South Africa will put aside small disputes in the interests of the future of this wonderful country.

*** Chemicals: Trade Opportunities in Far East**
92AF0694C Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 3 Apr 92 p 31

[Text] Opportunities abound in the Pacific Basin for South African chemical companies.

This is the view of Geoff Hoppe, marketing manager for CG Smith Chemicals—Merebank, manufacturers of a wide range of alcohol-based chemicals and food yeast.

Hoppe recently completed a tour of the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, investigating export trade opportunities.

"South Africa is seen as a good source of quality chemical products at competitive products. [sentence as published] The diverse range our country offers is, in fact, greater than that of Australia," said Hoppe.

*** 'Great North': Potential Springboard to Africa**

92AF0694A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 27 Mar 92 p 6

[Text] The northern stretch of South Africa—which has Zimbabwe to the north, Mozambique to the east and Botswana to the west—is being referred to in the new South Africa as the "Great North"—an area which is poised to become a new stepping off point into Africa.

The most important town in the region is Pietersburg and a development authority actively marketing the area is the Lebowa Development Corporation Limited (LDC) which was established in 1976.

The LDC has a policy of involving the people of Lebowa to a maximum extent.

The LDC has attracted industry to the area and is developing the tourist potential through the opening of nature reserves and resorts.

In the Great North are also the areas of Venda and Gazankulu.

The Waterberg area is noted for its coal potential and Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], and there is one of the world's largest dry-cooled thermal power stations—the Matimba station—on a coal field at Ellisras.

From a global perspective, the Great North is now being viewed as a convenient stepping off point from South Africa into the countries of southern Africa.

The southern African trading bloc concept has led to anticipation that the Great North may be the focal point of warehousing and storage by firms trading to the north.

*** Future of Automotive Industry Discussed**

92AF0694B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 3 Apr 93 pp 16, 23, 26, 28

[Interview with Spencer Sterling, former president of NAAMSA, National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa, by Julia Murphy; place and date not given]

[Text] [Murphy] What in your opinion were the most fundamental changes made to Phase VI as appeared in a recent government gazette? How will these changes affect the automotive manufacturing industry?

[Sterling] There were a number of changes—a culmination of industry initiatives and negotiations with the various authorities involved.

One of the more unwelcome changes was the advent of the additional ad valorem duty, which was levied as a consequence of the change from GST [General Sales Tax] to VAT [Value Added Tax].

The government believed that as it had lowered indirect taxation in the form of GST at 13 percent to 10 percent VAT and that as this was a very substantial loss to the fiscus which they could not afford, the automotive industry has been levied an additional duty which goes straight into the price of the vehicle and is inflationary.

Other than that all of the changes, a number of them technical, are an improvement to Phase VI.

[Murphy] What is the likelihood of the 55 percent minimum local content requirement, of which only 5 percent may be derived from exports, forcing some local car companies out of the market?

[Sterling] Put another way the requirement is for 50 percent real local content and even that definition is somewhat disputed by the component manufacturing industry because even in the calculation of 50 percent by value there is of course the inclusion of overheads, profit margins and so on.

But it will not force any of the existing car companies out of the market because that level was set after considerable deliberation by the industry itself.

The industry was in fact in favour of lifting the previous level of real content, which was 25 percent to 45 percent, but the component manufacturing industry lobbied for 55 percent, so eventually a compromise was struck at 50 percent plus 5 percent for exports. Effectively you need 55 percent, but as almost everybody is exporting something you can fund 5 percent from your exports.

Phase VI has already been very successful in stimulating exports.

[Murphy] Will the changes to Phase VI allow manufacturers to use more imported components?

[Sterling] The changes to Phase VI will not encourage us to use more imported components as sourcing decisions are made far in advance.

[Murphy] The local content target has been upped from 65 percent to 75 percent quite some time before it should have been when you consider the ultimate target was 75 percent by 1997. Can the industry cope with this rise—what, if any, would be the obstacles?

[Sterling] One of the changes that was introduced on 1 December was a different way of measuring forex usage.

That change is going to stabilise the content achievement on the part of the industry quite considerably.

Therefore, you are going to see (on the basis of this new forex measurement) a different level of content on the part of the industry which will be lower than that which was measured under the other system and consequently there is going to have to be an adjustment to that 75 percent before very long.

It will have to come down because the industry is currently achieving around 69 percent on the new measurement.

We calculate if the industry does achieve 69 percent and the objective were to remain at 75 percent the industry would have to pay in R[ands]100-million a quarter. This is quite apart from the nonrebateable 2.5 percent which again equates to another R100-million.

The industry is not just going to sit around and take the loss on the chin; it is going to have to increase vehicle prices and this is again inflationary.

Unfortunately, one of the major issues in Phase VI, which we pointed out right at the beginning, is that it is inherently inflationary.

[Murphy] Has the local content objective become more realistic—are the duties paid and the rebates earned cancelling each other out—or are the rebates still exceeding government budget?

[Sterling] There were various amounts of money banded about—somewhere between R160-million and R250-million—but the current calculations show that the previous imbalance will have been eliminated by about March this year based on the additional duties and so on that we are paying.

The Phase VI programme is supposed to be self-funding so once that deficit has been wiped out, it must immediately go back to self-funding. The industry aggregate local content must equal the local content objective.

The trick of course is for the industry to be able to forecast accurately what its aggregate local content level is going to be and for the government then to pitch the local content objective for the next quarter at that level.

Now if the industry turns out to be wrong, on the upside then the government owes the industry money, if the industry turns out to be wrong on the downside then the industry owes the government money.

[Murphy] So what do you want to see happening to Phase VI?

[Sterling] Phase VI is with us until 1997, we are involved in it, a lot of decisions have been made by the various companies in the industry to deal with it, many of those decisions are long-term investments, so under no circumstances would the industry like to see a fundamental and total restructuring of Phase VI until 1997. The issue then before the industry that we must get to grips with is what does Phase VII look like and how should it be

structured so that this industry becomes viable and so that we are in a position to provide affordable transport to the country?

[Murphy] It is said that car sales for 1991 should be below 1974 levels. With such gloomy predictions, are automotive manufacturers having to let plant and equipment lie idle or are they utilising this equipment to manufacture components they can export?

[Sterling] NAAMSA's latest inputs reflect a level of capacity utilisation across the industry of approximately 80 percent.

It is very expensive to have 20 percent idle capacity and of course this increases the cost base significantly and is translated into increased prices and inflation.

That 80 percent capacity utilisation that I am referring to is primarily within the motor manufacturers themselves and refers primarily to vehicle assembly.

There are those motor manufacturers who have managed to utilise a lot of previously unused capacity through the achievement of export contracts.

I am quite certain, however, they have not been able to take up the entire slack of the utilisable capacity of South Africa.

Samcor, for example, has exported just over 1,000 vehicles to Africa and last year we also exported just over 1,000 vehicles to Britain, and other companies have been making their own export deals.

[Murphy] Is export into Africa a viable option?

[Sterling] The demand for our vehicles in Africa is, even today, running at a very high level.

The problem in Africa is not demand, neither is it any resistance to South African made products, nor is it a perception that the locally made products are more expensive or lower in quality.

The problem is a lack of funds to pay for them.

In a number of countries we have even considered countertrade but when you get down to it there is very little these countries have to offer.

If they had goods and services to offer for export they would have the foreign exchange to pay for their imports, but they don't.

By far the greatest area of economic activity is in agriculture and we are an agricultural country as well, so there is not too much we can import.

But there are opportunities and very often we need the help of a government body to broker the situation and find us a customer.

[Murphy] Can you give actual figures on how the car industry has contracted—both in terms of employment and output since say 1980 as compared to 1991?

[Sterling] If you just deal with cars, figures show the industry contracted thus: 1981 the industry produced and sold some 301,500 cars; in 1991, the industry produced 197,700 cars.

That is the degree of contraction in cars.

In employment, the best year to take 1982—that is the year that employment in the vehicle manufacturing industry peaked, 1982: 50,282; in 1991: 37,500.

[Murphy] Could you please give a long-term prediction for the auto-industry in South Africa with regards to exports into Africa, local manufacture of imported vehicles and new manufacturers in our midst?

[Sterling] Exports into Africa will unquestionably grow regulated by their ability to pay.

One can predict that in the long term South Africa will undoubtedly become the primary source of motor vehicles for most of Africa.

[Murphy] What is your opinion on Citroen entering the South African market through setting up a plant in Namibia?

Do the same problems exist in terms of export duties and Phase VI for them as they do for South African manufacturers?

What would they have to be doing in order to survive, let alone show a profit?

[Sterling] The announced intention of Citroen setting up in Namibia was made in the context of the supply of a prestige car to the South African market.

My opinion of Citroen entering the South African market through a plant in Namibia is about as likely as the advent of human flight without the assistance of an aeroplane.

There is no chance of them being able to justify the investment under the Phase VI rules as Namibia is part of the Common Customs Union and the South African market, especially at the luxury end, is a very small market with a disproportionate number of competitors and there is absolutely no rational way of justifying that investment.

Presently Citroen is making these vehicles in relatively high volumes in France in a first world environment, with the highest level of technology that they have been able to procure and afford in order to ensure that their cost and quality is competitive on world markets.

The suggestion that they transfer a portion of that production capacity to a strictly third world country on the edge of a desert remote from any market—the closest being the South African market which is virtually closed to them by virtue of Phase VI and the rest being thousands of sea kilometers away—does not make any sense.

Let us assume that Citroen have found a way to make an investment in a vehicle manufacturing plant viable under South African Phase VI rules and they are now going to manufacture this prestige vehicle and supply it to the South African market from Gobabis.

They are going to be shipping those cars to South Africa on a new road that runs between Gobabis in Namibia and Gaborone in Botswana which is on South Africa's border and from there they just nip across to South Africa.

If they can do that then every manufacturer in the world not represented in South Africa can do the same by building a plant somewhere along that road. What would happen is that there would be a crescent of manufacturers formed outside the borders of South Africa all aimed at the South African market!

[Murphy] What is your comment on the five automotive companies that are apparently looking to come back onto the South African markets with vehicle prices as low as R15,000?

Is this feasible?

[Sterling] I really do not see this happening, at least not in the foreseeable future.

The newspaper article that started the debate also said a particular manufacturer will make a small vehicle in South Africa and sell it for R15,000 so we asked the question "how that is going to be possible in a country where manufacturing costs are higher than in the country where the vehicle is currently manufactured and sold for around 5,000 pounds sterling which is already in excess of R25,000?"

If you consider that we have high input costs, high taxes and low productivity, how will it be made for R15,000 here?

We have little or no tax incentives or tax holidays such as a regulated economy which also puts our costs up. While I believe that all this will change, South Africa has got to have the right environment in order for it to change.

[Murphy] What type of investment would be needed by the automotive industry to get auto-catalysts into the South African vehicle? How far away are we from seeing automobiles run on lead-free fuel?

[Sterling] The automotive industry would not need to make any investment at all.

We are already making autocatalysts in South Africa for the export market.

What we would need is a different type of engine from that which is currently in use in South Africa.

There has been an announcement by the government that it has negotiated with the oil industry and a decision has been made to convert progressively from leaded fuel to lead-free. Taking into consideration the time-frame

needed to create the facilities to produce lead-free petrol, it will take until 1995 before lead-free fuel is freely available alongside leaded fuel.

So sometime around 1995 the vehicle industry in South Africa could start fitting catalytic converters but will only do so if the laws in South Africa are adjusted so that it would be illegal not to do so.

[Murphy] How many different car lines and derivatives are currently being manufactured in South Africa—could this be compared to the 1980's to see if we have had any decrease in the numbers being produced and what percentage decrease would this be?

[Sterling] Over the last ten years the number of manufacturers in South Africa declined from ten to seven but if you go back to the mid-seventies we had something like sixteen manufacturers.

In the past 10 years the number of car lines being produced in South Africa decreased from 36 in 1985 to 21 in 1991.

The number of existing manufacturers have rationalised the number of car lines they offer and three manufacturers have withdrawn.

I think it is unlikely there will be any further withdrawal of the existing manufacturers.

It is possible there may be a further reduction in the number of car lines but this is not probable.

[Murphy] Are any local automotive manufacturers looking to set up distributors and warehouses in Africa with a view to getting into this market or does this networking system already exist?

[Sterling] I don't know of any South African vehicle manufacturers who are currently planning on setting up warehouses in Africa, many of them that currently export into Africa have distributors and I think that will remain. I don't see any necessity to set up a warehouse if you have a distributor.

[Murphy] Could you explain in detail the scheme whereby passenger vehicles and LCV's, which have a wholesale cost of less than R29,000, enjoy benefits?

What is the reason for this scheme and what are the benefits?

[Sterling] To encourage more concentration by the industry on more affordable cars which translate into small cars in today's world.

It is a cash incentive worked out as a percentage of a formula made up between the wholesale price of a vehicle and R29,000.

The percentage increased in proportion with the difference in the wholesale price and R29,000.

For example, if you had a vehicle which you can sell for R200,000 then your cash incentive coming out of the formula would be R2,700.

This incentive makes considerable difference at R20,000 but it does not justify a huge investment in a facility to manufacture low-cost vehicles.

[Murphy] Samcor, has secured a deal which will allow for South African made automotive's (Mazda's 323's) to be distributed throughout England.

How is a deal like this possible—does this suggest South Africa's quality of automotive's is up to scratch? Could we sell more South African made cars overseas at competitive prices?

[Sterling] Samcor simply discovered a niche in the UK market for a vehicle of the size of the Mazda 323 that could be priced in the middle of the small car range in Britain. That niche existed because people in Britain had been importing fully built-up small cars from what one might call alternative manufacturers, in particular the eastern European manufacturers. With the great upheaval in eastern Europe those manufacturers started to fall apart, so they were looking for other sources.

When we arrived on the scene to check the market in Britain, to see if there was an opportunity for us, we discovered these people and they discovered us and so we earmarked this niche that we can supply.

These vehicles have been thoroughly researched in the market place, tested and have also been tested by independent consumer magazines, in particular WHICH CAR. This magazine published the results of a test on our vehicle back to back with two of its competitors and it came out extremely well.

The vehicle is not yet fitted with autocatalysts because it does not have to be but from 1994 onwards we will have to fit with autocatalysts and we are ready to do all of that.

I know that Samcor is not the only ones to sell vehicles overseas. A few other local manufacturers have also been successful.

30 Apr Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB3004132092

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC-Inkatha Battles 'Main Cause' of Killings—"No section is blameless in the violence that has wracked the country," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 April. Nobody is "blameless, but contrary to what Mr Mandela says, we believe the main cause of the killings is the ANC-IFP [African National Congress-Inkatha Freedom Party] battle for power in the townships, plus Xhosa-Zulu animosities. We need to have an end to all the violence because while it goes on, we will not have a peaceful

transition to a new South Africa—nor will we have peace after the new South Africa dawns.”

THE STAR

Neutral International Monitoring Group Recommended—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 April in a page 20 editorial says the idea of a “neutral international monitoring group has much to recommend it.” The paper proposes a “multinational police force, whose primary function would be to make a visible bobbies-on-the-beat impression in trouble spots.” Such a group’s functions and relationship with the existing police force could be defined by a Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, committee. “No one can deny that more police would be a good thing. In addition, the presence of foreigners of goodwill might serve to curb the hoodlums: blue-helmeted Frenchmen, Kenyans and Swedes riding the Johannesburg-Soweto trains might just discourage another killing.”

Debate of ANC’s Draft Economic Policy Document Welcome—A second editorial on the same page says: “That the ANC has published and circulated for debate a draft document on issues such as economic policy can only be healthy. The document is clearly an attempt to develop policy rather than merely taking a leap from the organisation’s historical ideologies to the new realities of today.”

BUSINESS DAY

Other Forces Besides ‘Third Force’—“Evidence to the Goldstone commission suggests a ‘third force’ element in KwaZulu, in which hit squads were allegedly trained by the Defence Force,” states a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 April. “But what has to be faced—and what the former liberation organisations have to admit—is that there are other violent men on the loose with a political purpose. There is probably a fourth force, a fifth, and a sixth.” “All these sinister forces, with their different ambitions, are holding the country hostage. It is up to our leaders to recognise this, and accept the responsibility of identifying and neutralising them.”

THE WEEKLY MAIL

ANC-Government Economic Policies’ Gap Narrows—The ANC’s draft policy guidelines released this week show “that the gap between the economics of the present government and the future one is narrower than ever before,” claims a second editorial on page 22 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 30 April-7 May. The ANC proposals are not final policy and the ANC is “not exactly singing in harmony with the National Party. The ANC sees a bigger rather than a smaller role for the state, while the government is, in theory, committed to cutting back the state’s share of the economy. The differences are fundamental: the NP plays to a constituency in which organised business is extremely strong, the ANC to a constituency in which organised labour is powerful. But it is significant that in its latest policy outline, the ANC mentions privatisation

as a policy option to achieve some economic efficiency. And the proposals commit the ANC to cohesive fiscal monetary and exchange rate policy. Any possible conflict over the degree of state intervention and the size of the state in the mixed economy belies the considerable distance the ANC’s economic policy has moved.”

NEW NATION

State Security Council ‘Nerve Centre’ of Third Force—“We have repeatedly stated that the violence that has characterised political activity in the country for the past three decades emanated from organs of state,” notes a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 30 April-7 May. “The invisible hand that claimed the lives of political activists such as Rick Turner, Griffiths and Victoria Mxenge and David Webster, assumed a bolder and more menacing character in the recent past in what has now become known as the violence of the third force.” NEW NATION believes the “nerve centre” of this third force is “the State Security Council.” “It is clear that the State Security Council is structured in such a way that it is able to carry out the political programme of the government in a way that will not compromise the political leadership. That is the classical model adopted by the South African military intelligence and adapted to South African conditions. This agenda of violence must be exposed and dealt with because if it is not, then the security forces will become the trojan horse of the new South Africa that could continue to bring untold misery to our people.”

PATRIOT

Foreign Governments Seek To Hand Country To Black Majority—A page 10 editorial in Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans on 17 April says, “the government and the National Party often create the impression that foreign powers are falling over their feet to lift sanctions and other punitive measures, and that South Africa will move speedily out of its isolation.” “Mr. De Klerk’s visit to Nigeria, for example, has been praised as an unsurpassed breakthrough that has signalled South Africa’s reentry to Africa. What they neglected to mention is that Nigerian leaders have said directly that they want to see speedy progress in the negotiation process.” “In a similar statement the Danish Foreign Minister said that Denmark would only establish diplomatic ties once an interim government has been installed.” “Both Danish and Nigerian statements confirm the well coordinated plan by foreign governments to hand over South Africa to a black majority.” “De Klerk has become a prisoner of his so-called friends.” “No white South African who rejects an ANC government should be led astray. The apparent lifting of sanctions is the carrot being held in front of the government’s nose to lead it toward a full handing over of power.”

Angola**Murders of Foreign Nationals Said 'Political'**

*MB3004063192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Apr 92*

[Text] The crime rate in Luanda is beginning to attain alarming proportions. Luanda Province Police Commander Gaspar da Silva has reported that a French citizen whose identity has not been disclosed was found dead in one of Luanda's wards yesterday. He did not give any other details but promised to give more related information as soon as possible.

Following the murders of seven Portuguese nationals, including one priest, this is the eighth foreign citizen who has been killed in Luanda city in less than a week. Luanda Province Police Commander Gaspar da Silva feels that crime in Angola against foreign citizens now has political connotations.

U.S. citizen (Willie Gillian) was the target of an abduction attempt in the vicinity of Hotel Presidente Meridien in Luanda. (Willie Gillian) is a businessman, and he has been in Angola for less than a month. A source in the hotel said the attempted abduction occurred when (Willie Gillian) was strolling along a seaside street in the evening. He was accosted by Paulo dos Santos Dinis, who allegedly tried to abduct him.

Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva has expressed an interest in an explanation for the murders of Portuguese citizens in Luanda over the last few days. Cavaco Silva is reported to have approached the Angolan authorities about clarifying the incident which resulted in the murders of two Portuguese families, including three children, in Cabo Ledo, some 100 km south of Luanda.

Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation and foreign affairs, who is in Malaysia, has expressed indignation about the regrettable events that have taken place in Luanda over the last few days, and he is in constant contact with the Angolan authorities for a clarification of the circumstances that led to those murders.

Government Said Inhibiting Electoral Registration

*MB2904065892 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] Ambassador Abel Chivukuvuku, who is responsible for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Foreign Affairs Department, said yesterday that UNITA sees as serious the attempts by Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government to prevent important parts of Angola from participating in the electoral registration process.

Ambassador Abel Chivukuvuku described as very dangerous a recent statement by Jose Leitao, first secretary

to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, Council of Ministers. Jose Leitao said that the Futungo de Belas Palace intended to remove state administration from certain areas where it was already implanted.

Speaking to the media yesterday, Chivukuvuku noted that the upcoming elections will only be perceived as free and fair if they involve every adult citizen throughout Angolan territory. He accused the Angolan Government of trying to prevent potential UNITA voters from registering for elections.

With regard to the process of extending state administration, the head of UNITA's Foreign Affairs Department said that out of 128 UNITA-controlled districts, only six in Cuando Cubango and Moxico Provinces are not yet under state control.

Roque Presents UNITA's Economic Program

*MB2904102192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Apr 92*

[Report on speech by Fatima Roque, coordinator of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Department for Economic and Financial Affairs, at a symposium on economic affairs in Luanda on 28 April]

[Text] Fatima Roque, coordinator of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Department for Economic and Financial Affairs, said in Luanda today that the Angolan economy suffers from great macro and microeconomic, institutional, and structural distortions. Fatima Roque was presenting UNITA's economic program at a symposium on economic affairs. She noted that the economic measures the Angolan Government has been implementing follow a poorly defined shock strategy bearing no links with indispensable measures.

Fatima Roque listed six points which support the aims of the economic policy UNITA has devised for the economic crisis.

[Begin Roque recording] The first objective relates to the very definition of the economic system we plan to introduce in Angola: a market economy led by a responsible social program. Note that by defining our economic philosophy, we have the creation of an Angolan entrepreneurial class. In terms of our philosophy, this will undoubtedly be the Angolan economy's social support basis.

Our second objective has to do with improved profit distribution levels and procedures.

The third concerns the creation of a climate that will favor [word indistinct] development and the Angolan economy's reintegration in the world economy.

The fourth objective has to do with supply and, therefore, with strengthened and diversified production.

The fifth objective concerns demand, and the last an improved allocation of resources.

You may ask what is all this for? For attaining the following goals: to improve human resources to guarantee that social inequalities are corrected; to improve cadres throughout the nation; to exploit and develop natural resources; to rehabilitate and adjust productive and other structures; to promote productive investment; to protect the Angolan entrepreneurial class; to reduce the [words indistinct] imbalances; to reduce regional imbalances and disaggregation; and to guarantee that Angola's social and economic development will be defined by us, the Angolan people. [end recording]

Opposition on Extending State Administration

MB2904053992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Nov 92

[Report on statements by Luca Bengui Ngonda, information secretary for the Angola National Liberation Front, and Vicente Junior, secretary general for the Democratic Renewal Party; place and date not given—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The Angolan Government has stated that voters will not be registered and elections will not be held in areas where state administration is not effective. The government position has been adopted in the wake of difficulties encountered with the extension of state administration in areas controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The latter claims that the government lacks the ability to extend state administration.

Two political parties have been asked to comment. The Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA] says that the difficulties encountered with the extension of state administration are due to the shortcomings of the Bicesse Accords. Luca Bengui Ngonda, an FNLA Political Bureau member and information chief of that organization, said:

[Ngonda] "The difficulties being experienced with the extension of state administration derive from the shortcomings of the Bicesse Accords. We believe that the signatories to the accords should adopt a unilateral decision aimed at preventing a given party from taking part in elections. We want fair elections to be held in this country.

"The government has adopted a unilateral position. Yet we believe that state administration should be extended nationwide. If there are differences between the two signatories, they should tackle the problem in order to ascertain why UNITA is preventing the extension of state administration. The attitude of the two signatories once again shows that the peace process is facing problems."

Lucas Ngonda said that the Bicesse Accords should be correctly implemented by the two signatories.

[Ngonda] "Our advice is that the government and UNITA should comply with the Bicesse Accords. We have always been told that the Bicesse Accords were a treaty which no one could tamper with. What we are seeing today is that the process is not being hindered by the democratic parties. Actually, the signatories to the accords are the ones who have problems with the accords that they have signed. As patriots, we have no option but to strive for real peace in this country."

The FNLA official launched a strong appeal to the international observers for the Bicesse Accords to be fulfilled.

[Ngonda] "The extension of state administration throughout Angola is the cornerstone of free and fair elections as well as the democratization of Angola. How can there be elections if voters cannot be registered? If the electorate cannot vote then there will not be fair elections because a section of the people will be left out of the process."

The Democratic Renewal Party [PRD] regards the extension of state administration as a fundamental issue. PRD Secretary General Mr. Vicente Junior said:

[Junior] "This is a fundamental issue because the principle of state administration throughout the national territory is part and parcel of the bilateral accord signed in Estoril. Well, if that is in fact a fundamental principle of the Estoril accords and bearing in mind that control over the implementation of the accords lies with the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], we believe that the CCPM should use the mechanisms provided for in the accords to ensure that the latter are fulfilled. Thus, we invite the relevant government, UNITA, and CCPM officials to clearly and convincingly inform the Angolans and the world about what is going on in that regard."

Minister Kassoma Comments

MB3004051592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Report on statements by Territorial Administration Minister Paulo Kassoma; place and date not given]

[Text] The minister for territorial administration has said that the extension of state administration is in a stationary phase. Paulo Kassoma said that instead of having made progress, the state administration extension campaign has suffered countless setbacks.

[Begin Kassoma recording] The extension of state administration throughout Angola has been difficult. We are practically in a stationary phase because there has been no progress over the past few days. As an example I could mention that out of the 45 districts occupied by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], nine were still outstanding. Some 36 districts have been reoccupied. Today's figures show that 35 districts have been reoccupied, and 10 are still to be

occupied. So there (?has been no progress). The same applies to communes. [end recording]

The National Electoral Commission [CNE] was scheduled to have been sworn in. The delay has been caused by the absence of representatives of opposition parties. The government has, however, been contacting the opposition parties.

[Begin Kassoma recording] The CNE must be sworn in with the participation of the political parties. Renewed contacts are taking place with the opposition parties so that the respective representatives are named. All other CNE members have been appointed. We still need the names of some of the political parties. We know that UNITA has already (?named its representative). [end recording]

Meanwhile, Paulo Kassoma today met with the U.S. representative within the Joint Political and Military Commission so that he could persuade UNITA to stick to its word.

PRD Official Discusses Party Developments

MB3004051492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] The resignation of Joaquim Pinto de Andrade from the Democratic Renewal Party [PRD], the 27 May 1977 uprising, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] [words indistinct] were some of the issues discussed at a news conference by the current PRD leadership. Today's news conference heard that the election of the new PRD leaders was in line with the party's statutes, otherwise Pinto de Andrade [words indistinct]. PRD Secretary General Vicente Junior said:

[Begin Junior recording] To try at any cost to overrule the views of militants would be a violation of the statutes that we had approved at our meeting. Moreover, to suggest that Joaquim Pinto de Andrade should be imposed as the party leader would be a betrayal and violation of the principles of internal democracy in our party. In fact, those who accuse us of betrayal and disloyalty have no right to do so. Those who accuse us should in fact be looked at for what they tried to impose on us.

The PRD says it is an opposition and independent party and, therefore, it should not be pulled by other parties. If UNITA wishes to regard the PRD as an adversary party, that is UNITA's problem. PRD Secretary General Vicente Junior says that his party should not be expected to join hands with UNITA.

The PRD believes that the events of 27 May 1977 are a national affair, though it is also a problem afflicting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola at the grassroots level. Vicente Junior said that there is only one PRD—the one that has come out of the recent meeting.

* EC Aid Program for Displaced Persons Detailed 92AF0673A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 3 Apr 92 p 16

[Article by Paulo de Matos: "Angola Receives 200 Million ECU's to Stabilize Populations"]

[Text] A European Community program for the settlement of populations in Angola, the total value of which will come to 200 million ECU's [European Currency Units] (around 35.2 million contos), is currently in the preparatory phase.

It is with the aim of creating new living conditions for those vast human groups that the EEC, with the participation of its member states and some nonmember states, is preparing a platform with a biannual character. This real program is thus destined to encourage the social and economic stabilization of more than 1 million people.

At the present time, there are more than 600,000 domestic displaced persons in Angola, that is, people who have had to flee from their regions of origin but remain within the national territory. Additionally, there are nearly 300,000 refugees, that is, those who moved to neighboring countries and are now returning. And there are 100,000 people who have been demobilized from all the armies involved in the conflict.

In addition, the number of orphans created by the war comes to 50,000, and there is an equal number indicated for those considered seriously needy as a consequence of the same conflict.

The program, which is now in preparation, has three essential components. The first is aimed at covering the expenses related to the elections. The Government of Angola has assumed the responsibility of the costs of taking the census, and the EEC, as well as its member states and other countries, will provide contributions for the other operations related to a popular vote.

The expenses, excluding those of taking the census, should be somewhere around 10 million ECU's, and the EEC will contribute 3.2 million toward that amount. For its part, Portugal will contribute 500,000, which is the same as the United Kingdom and half of the French and Italian contributions. Holland has already provided 150,000 ECU's, and contributions will also come from Sweden, Canada, Norway, and the United States, for which reason the election-related expenses have already been covered financially.

The second part of the platform—the most important one and the one that consumes almost all of the money involved—is composed of stabilization operations, and here, at this moment, all of the amounts that the various countries will contribute are not yet known. It is known, however, that the EEC will contribute 75 million ECU's, Italy will contribute 8 million, Spain, around 4 million,

and Portugal is supposed to contribute 4.5 million—this in addition to other aid that our country is already providing to Angola.

The Federal Republic of Germany will probably furnish 10 million ECU's through nongovernmental organizations. Sweden will provide 30 million, and contributions will also come from Norway, the United States, and Canada.

Finally, the third part of the program, the amount of which has not yet been specified but which is presumed to be of relatively minor importance, will attempt to carry out urgent repairs that are likely to put infrastructures or equipment capable of contributing to the settling of the previously mentioned populations back into working order.

Everything leads one to believe that in the upcoming meeting, which is intended to analyze the progress of the work related to the platform and which will take place either at the end of May or the beginning of June, the situation will be much clearer.

As of right now, however, it can be said that the 200 million ECU financial package will not be difficult to obtain, and if there is not yet a more definitive position on the part of some states, it is because they are all awaiting the electoral results in Angola.

Malawi

Detained Trade Union Officials Released

MB2904202892 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Report on telephone interview with Jackson Shamenda, president of the Southern African Trade Union Coordinating Council, SATUCC, in Malawi, by Jeremy Skeet on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Malawian authorities have released four trade unionists, three of them on Monday [27 April]. They were picked up at the same time as their colleague, trade union leader Chakufwa Chihana, three weeks ago, on his return from a meeting in Lusaka calling for multiparty democracy in Malawi. The release of the detainees was discovered by Jackson Shamenda, president of the Southern African Trade Union's Coordinating Committee [SATUCC], who is in Malawi to lobby for Chakufwa's release. The freeing of the others was not officially announced. On the line, Jeremy Skeet asked Jackson Shamenda how he found out about them:

[Shamenda] Well when we were asking for permission to see the detained, we also equally wanted to see Chakufwa and the others. We only had the permission to see the members of the families, but we were not allowed to see the detainees. Incidentally, the authorities who were giving us the green light probably were not equally aware that these people have been released. If they were, they didn't give us that indication. So when we went to

Chitsimba's house to try and see his members of the family, we found Chitsimba there.

[Skeet] Right. Now these people who have been released, did they have any information about Mr. Chihana who is still in prison?

[Shamenda] Not at all.

[Skeet] They hadn't seen him or anything?

[Shamenda] Nobody has seen Chihana since he was detained, and an unfortunate part of it, the wife has not seen him since he was detained, and even his attorney has not been able to see him. So even if the case is coming up before the courts on the 6th, his lawyer has not been able to consult with his client. So this is worrying, and we are impressing and appealing to the government to at least make these two people accessible to Chihana—at least the wife and the lawyer.

[Skeet] Now SATUCC at the moment is an illegal organization in Malawi. With the release of these people, do you think the offices will be reopening?

[Shamenda] Well I wouldn't say we are an illegal organization, although seeing a copy of the letter which was written to me indicating that the office has been officially closed and that we should start making arrangements of moving the assets, we have been able to put our case across that we would like to see the authorities. As far as we are concerned we don't accept the closing of the office.

Commentary on Proceedings of Voter Registration

MB2904203492 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The [words indistinct] in the country now is the ongoing registration of voters in preparation for the forthcoming parliamentary election. This month the mountaineers [word indistinct] on the line because this is yet another opportunity for the country's populace to exercise their democratic rights by choosing their own representatives in the national [word indistinct]. We need not [words indistinct] with pride and [words indistinct] one vote contributed to the election of a [word indistinct] candidate.

The qualifications for a prospective voter are simple. According to the supervisor of the elections, registration is open to Malawian citizens aged 21 years and above living in areas where they are born or where they are working. Malawians in the same age category who are ordinarily residents in Malawi and have been in the country at any time for a continued period of three years are also eligible for registration. Looking at these qualifications, one sees that there is no barrier whatsoever. For example, one does not need academic papers to qualify as a voter. It is just the age [word indistinct] that matters, and of course the fact that you are a Malawian.

[Word indistinct] pointed out before, one important thing to know and remember is that the opportunity for ordinary citizens to choose their own representatives in parliament and in other political forums [word indistinct] in view of [word indistinct] denying their own citizens the right to choose their representatives. In such countries, leaders are imposed on the people, and one can only imagine the sort of relationship that exists between the imposed leader and his constituency.

But here in Malawi, that kind of thing is alien because [word indistinct] leader [word indistinct] the meaning and importance of democracy, having lived in the countries where democracy originated.

Reports pouring in from all the districts indicate that registration centers are scattered in all parts of the country. Even the remote areas are well [word indistinct] with registration centers. You hear of one district having more than 100 centers, which means there are no long lines in order to register. So, the vote is in the [word indistinct] of every patriotic Malawian. It should be remembered that missing this chance now will mean waiting another five years before the opportunity arises again, and five years is not a short period to wait especially when one misses [words indistinct].

Mozambique

ICRC Urges Creation of Peace Corridors

MB2804161092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Apr 92

[Report on interview with Martin Allemand, representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has called on the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to establish peace corridors in Gaza, Manica, and Sofala Provinces. With this initiative, the ICRC wants vehicles carrying food for war and drought victims to be able to move freely. The three provinces earmarked by the ICRC have been the worst hit by the drought. Radio Mozambique asked ICRC Delegate Martin Allemand what are the corridors chosen for the first stage of the operation.

[Begin recording] [Allemand] For the first stage, we have relied on our information to choose certain routes in accordance with the people's most urgent needs. We also know those areas from previous visits. In concrete Mozambique map terms, we are talking about the south in general and about Gaza Province in particular. We have discussed access routes to remote areas such as Massangena, on the Save river, and from the Limpopo Corridor, Chicualacuala, or from Zimbabwe. We have been discussing Vila Luisa in central and northern Gaza Province, which we could reach from Chokwe, Chibuto, or, eventually, from Chicualacuala. We have also been

discussing the whole area comprising the Limpopo Corridor. In fact, we can say that that corridor has already been identified as a peace corridor in the sense that there is already a partial cease-fire.

In central Mozambique the peace corridor will be from the Beira Corridor to the south and Manica Province. The corridor will also cover the area between Tica and (Chiadea) in Buzi District. I also have in mind the area of Manica Province north of the Beira Corridor—namely, Guro and Mungari. Eventually, we will also include northern Sofala Province.

[Reporter] When did the ICRC make this appeal to the Mozambican Government and Renamo?

[Allemand] About two or three weeks ago we handed over documents to both sides, and their response was positive in general. Both sides stated that it was a good idea and we should go ahead with the plans. As a matter of fact, we have already carried out some activities. We have always traveled by aircraft. We have already traveled from Tica to (Chiadea) in Sofala Province over the past two weeks and things went well. We now want to extend those operations to distant places. Technically speaking, it will be a little more difficult.

[Reporter] You have just mentioned that you have already begun your operations. Did any particular incident occur during the first days?

[Allemand] No nothing has occurred, but traveling along roads which have not been used for many years is not easy. There is a war and both sides could have taken protective measures. So someone must assess the situation on the ground beforehand. We all know that this is not easy, but so far we have been able to carry out our activities. [end recording]

Official Reports National Rehabilitation Plans

MB2904092992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] The Mozambican Government has begun implementing a series of political, economic, and social plans aimed at national rehabilitation after the end of the war.

Speaking to AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] in Lisbon, Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi said the Council of Ministers National Commission is coordinating that program. Prime Minister Mario da Graça Machungo heads the National Commission.

That program includes plans for the rehabilitation of war-ravaged social and economic infrastructure and the reintegration of Mozambican Government Army and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers into society after a cease-fire accord has been signed and they have been demobilized.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi began his visit to Portugal on 27 April. He said that his visit to

Lisbon is part of the Mozambican Government's efforts to secure financial aid from possible foreign partners.

* Status of Manica Gold Mining Industry

* Expansionary Phase

92AF0666A Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
15 Mar 92 pp 8-10

[Article by DOMINGO correspondent Orlando Muchanga: "All That Glitters Is Gold"]

[Text] After one year of activity and confirmation of the existence and profitability of its production, the exploitation of gold in Manica Province is currently in a phase of considerable expansion. In fact, Lonrho International, with the participation of the Mozambique State, is made up of the company, Aluvioes de Manica, whose mines have been operating since October 1990. Lonrho is planning to increase its investments, including the extraction of so-called primary gold found in subterranean deposits. In addition, four foreign multinational companies are trying to induce the Mozambican authorities to engage in the establishment of joint ventures for the production of gold in that centrally located province. Meanwhile, it is hoped that other international firms will take steps to pursue similar interests.

If all of the contemplated projects and undertakings are carried out as planned, the exploitation of gold mining in Manica will not only benefit the local inhabitants but will also, and especially, result in considerable progress in the development of the national economy; this, in turn, will be reflected in the economy of other countries in the southern area.

Moreover, in a recent trip to that province, DOMINGO's reporting staff pointed out the existence of gold in acceptable quantities on the national level and indicated that this mineral constituted 5 percent of the gross product exported. But it is not just gold that is found in Manica. The reporters were also made aware of the abundance of other minerals—namely, copper, the extraction of which from the mines of Mundonguara was interrupted a short time ago due to a lack of ongoing research, bauxite (which is to be exploited by a Zimbabwean company), black granite—also being exploited, iron, fluorite, and others which, were it not for the war afflicting the area, would be in a greater state of expansion.

Engineer Abdul Remane, provincial representative of Manica's Ministry of Mineral Resources, speaking to our reporters in Manica, stated that as early as the 15th century, at the time of the Monomotapas, the country's local inhabitants were acquainted with gold mining, a craft-type activity which even after prohibition by the colonial government continued to be performed although on a reduced scale.

Abdul Rename observed that with the resumption of production with industrial equipment in 1990 until the

present time, about 400 kg of pure gold has been mined, 334 kg of which was produced last year.

He stated that, currently, in addition to the British firm Lonrho International, which established Aluvioes de Manica and whose activity is continuing to expand, four other foreign multinational companies are contacting the Mozambican authorities with the aim of arranging joint ventures for the exploration of gold deposits.

In addition to the well-known alluvial mines of the Chua River, other new companies also plan to establish operations. One company that already has production equipment installed is Tecominas, which plans initially to exploit surface-type mines on the Chimeze River. Another, which is already in the final phase of its equipment installation, plans to extract gold from subterranean mines in the Monaque area, 30 km from the Zimbabwean border in Manica district.

"It is just, as you might know, that investments are very expensive and very risky. Prospecting and geological surveys require billions of meticaís, and it may be possible to find no particular material that is compatible with one's requirements or, if so, how to ascertain if the production of that specific material will reward one's efforts," our source said.

Abdul Rename recognized that the mining sector in general is somewhat refined and complex and that it is perhaps for this reason it was not very well developed in our country during the colonial period, contrary, for example, to what happened in Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa, and Zaire.

"It is only now that we are attempting to give it some impetus. The most difficult is the extraction of the primary gold. For example, in the subterranean mines, as in the case of Manica, the depth may reach 300 meters. Afterwards, it is necessary to import production equipment and the required explosives," he said.

Regarding the production of other types of minerals in Manica Province, engineer Rename indicated that the prospects are excellent, the major problem being that of the war, which is interfering with prospecting in areas remote from the interior.

Meanwhile, he asserted that the copper mines of Mundonguara have been shut down inasmuch as the reserves have been exhausted and there is no geological survey being made to guarantee continuity in the work. Copper deposits occur in very deep locations and their production was not very profitable. More than this, it is important to reaffirm that the Mundonguara mines have been shut down and reopened many times. "Now we are researching the area to see if it is possible to rehabilitate the facility," he said.

"Bauxite," he said, "produced in Penhalonga and Modododo by a Zimbabwean company, is preferentially exported to Zambia.

"Likewise, black granite is extracted in Penhalonga. It is expected that this mineral will be produced in other areas. We are still analyzing the samples. Iron and fluorite are also produced in Manica and could be further exploited. But," as he said, "making investments in the mineral sector is not the same as in the agricultural sector. Subsequently, there is the war factor that is hindering prospecting in the areas of the interior where the minerals are found," said the engineer.

* Firm Director Speaks

92AF0666B Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
15 Mar 92 p 8

[Article by DOMINGO correspondent Orlando Muchanga: "No Danger of Exhausting the Mother Lode"]

[Text] Dr. Andy Chakrabarti, executive director of the joint firm, Aluvioes de Manica [Alma], interviewed by DOMINGO's reporting staff in Manica, began by explaining that their production unit emerged from the fusion of investments amounting to 80 percent of the share capital of the British firm, Lonrho International, and 20 percent participation by the Mozambique State, in an undertaking that brought the initial cost to \$15 million.

The executive director of Alma made it a point to stress that in essence Aluvioes de Manica emerged from a contract established in 1987 between Lonrho International and the Ministry of Mineral Resources.

For three years research was confined to prospecting in the area—namely, geological and geophysical research and surveys in the area of the concession, a rather large expanse.

"To be sure, we knew that gold mining was historically feasible in this area. The greatest degree of feasibility we encountered was that of exploring alluvial deposits, that is, open-air mines near the Chua River, a tributary of the Revue," he emphasized.

He added, however, that prior to beginning the actual gold mining, which occurred in October 1990 at the site chosen for drilling the first mine, it was necessary to remove the overlying material and only then would it be possible to begin the gold mining proper.

"The first year of activity resulted in many difficulties. We had to learn to seek solutions to the problems that plagued us, taking into account our geological knowledge of the area and the method of exploration. Lonrho has experience in this field. We are able to go ahead. Production is now at a medium level," he said.

"Moreover," he said, "the first batch of processing equipment was obtained in South Africa, and it is from here that all of the equipment in question has been imported."

It is believed that the first mine has been exploited to the maximum, and when our correspondent was in Manica, steps were being taken to open another in the upper part of the Chua River.

"We shall be opening another mine in Dambuza, and we expect to have a substantial increase in production. We have another project in the central and upper part of the Revue River. However, there is the security problem that is standing in the way of our research. But within the next six months we shall also begin exploration in primary-gold deposits," our source added.

In conclusion, Andy Chakrabarti disclosed that all of the information obtained on the potential of the Manica Province was furnished to the national leaders.

"Lonrho carried out the investigations in question, and it is hoped that other multinational firms will be interested in setting up operations here; but what we need above all is honesty. Thus, development of the mining sector in this area will speed up the development of other sectors, such as those of health, education, environmental protection, housing, water, electricity, and even agriculture, all to the benefit of the local people," he concluded.

The Chua River Mines

The first mine for the extraction of gold by the open-air method was installed, as previously mentioned, near the Chua River, 8 km from Manica. While on site, our DOMINGO correspondent was not only able to observe the work method but also establish contacts with the people involved—namely, geology and mining engineers, supervisors, foremen, and the workers themselves. A curious point and one that did not escape our correspondent's attention was that Portuguese is an unknown language in the mines. What is spoken here is "Chona" ("Chimanica"), English, and "Fanacalo."

The Chua mine has a depth of 127 meters, which is considered to be the maximum capable of exploitation.

When the covering material is removed, the gold that can be observed even in plain sight appears to be somewhat yellowish or muddy gray in color and occurs at a beginning depth of 14 meters. At the end of the excavations, one sees a layer of black earth called base rock.

Mario Dias, a mining engineer who is considered responsible for the overall operation, when approached by the Chua reporter, explained that the work is completely mechanized. There are 50 men in a unit, out of the 200 the firm employs, divided into three shifts.

There are two processing units: one for the washing and classification of the material and the other for the concentration of the gold.

The process used for extracting the ore is called "hydro-gravity," that is, simple natural mechanics—a screening method such as that occurring in the normal current of the river bed.

He said that after the gold is collected, the remaining material is discarded.

"Two years ago there was much discussion as to whether or not there was enough gold for a profitable operation, although it was known that at the end of the last century and until World War II there was intense activity in the form of gold mining in this area. Specifically, it was known that between 1913 and 1946 a dredge was put into operation on this site and that it managed to produce 5,000 kg of gold. Now it can be stated that, although Manica is not the only site in the nation that has this type of ore, it is the only place where gold is being mined," said Mario Dias.

However, he acknowledged that the concept "much remains to be done" is always relative, and the work that has been done up to now cannot be compared with that achieved in Zimbabwe and much less with that in South Africa. In this context, when questioned about the concentration of a number of multinational companies in the same area, Mario Dias replied that there is no danger of exhausting the mother lode, at least during the next two decades. He admitted that, while the mineral resources are not renewable and the abundance of gold is not great, what does exist does not merit being left in the subsoil.

He asserted that the major problem is that of investments, which are very high; there is no money source capable of supporting them; and then there is the fact that gold cannot be discovered by its "smell."

Priority for Mozambique

The firm Aluvioes de Manica, with about 200 workers, initially hired 25 foreign engineers. Now there are only eight. In Andy Chakrabarti's opinion, the number of foreigners was decreased to give priority to the country's national technicians. At the present time two Mozambican upper-echelon technicians are directing the mining sector in Chua, Mario Dias and Reinaldo Goncalves, the latter a geologist.

With regard to geology, Reinaldo Goncalves stated that there are indications that a sea once existed in this area. Some of the most ancient geographic formations known are found here; some being more than 2 billion years old. Naturally, our conditions are much better than those of South Africa. "This gold belt is a continuation of the 'Untali (Mutare)-Manica Gold Belt' area. And there are also other minerals such as iron, copper, lead, and others," he said.

Concerning relations among the workers, technicians, and management, our sources asserted that in professional terms, by tradition, mining experiences a considerable amount of conflict, consisting generally of heavy work. However, they are gradually gaining experience through the work itself, some of them never having had that opportunity before.

For example, Jonathan Sengurai, a Zimbabwean technician, told DOMINGO in Chua that he has been engaged in mining since 1977 and that, even so, like his Mozambican colleagues, "I believe that we are all still learning. Relations are good, and with time, life will improve," he said in conclusion.

* New Deposits

92AF0666C Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
15 Mar 92 p 9

[Article by DOMINGO correspondent Orlando Muchanga: "New Underground Deposits To Be Opened"]

[Text] During the interview Andy Chakrabarti announced that within the next six months Aluvioes de Manica plans to extract gold from underground deposits. "It is true that, in general, Mozambique's mineral resources are little known. With regard to Manica, we are certain that gold exists in economically exploitable quantities.

"This information has already been corroborated, and we are hoping that other multinational firms, as well as national companies, will share in this endeavor, this being the best path to the country's development. We plan to begin exploitation on a large scale; for this purpose, we shall continue work on the alluvial deposits while simultaneously opening up mines extracting primary gold," said the director of Aluvioes de Manica.

On this subject, Abdul Rename stated that, even though this measure will be more difficult and more expensive, because the explosives have to be imported, Lonrho International and the other four multinationals will work jointly in initiating this activity in Manica, simultaneously exploiting the alluvial deposits as well as those of primary gold.

* Illegal Diggers

92AF0666D Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
15 Mar 92 p 10

[Article by DOMINGO correspondent Orlando Muchanga: "A Total of 300 Diggers Try Their Luck in Mimoza"]

[Text] More than 300 traditional gold miners are presently working in mines in the Mimoza area, even though until now no one has been given any documents authorizing that action. The activity in question is considered illegal, and the site of the operation is the property of Lonrho International.

In addition to the illegal aspect, the work is very difficult and dangerous. They operate with primitive equipment—namely, picks and shovels. The workers are constantly exposed to possible cave-ins. At least one death and a number of injured have been reported.

In addition, production in this sector is ludicrous (an average of two grams of gold per month) for each producer. Little undoubtedly, even when it is considered that gold is never found in large quantities. There are also cases where an individual produces nothing throughout a given month.

The screening operation requires mercury smuggled from Zimbabwe and this, in turn, endangers the life of the people due to contamination of the water from the rivers where the ore is washed. Most of the gold produced falls into the hands of Zimbabwean traffickers or is sold on the black market in Manica.

Locally one gram is sold at 20,000 meticaïs, and in Chimoio and Beira it brings 50,000 meticaïs, which is considered high compared with the official price.

In Manica's main black market, especially on so-called market days—a type of open-air affair—when merchants coming from Zimbabwe join sellers coming from Chimoio and Beira, gold is sold in combination with staples and clothing.

In Penhalonga, near the Chua River, a reporter was approached by an elderly man driving a team of oxen, who offered to trade 20 grams of gold for one head of cattle to increase his herd. In that area, a cow costs about 200,000 meticaïs and a goat can be purchased for as little as 30 contos.

The executive director of Alma [Aluvios de Manica], commenting on this matter, deplored the fact that the traditional-style deposits were illegally being operated on land granted to Lonrho.

"The people need to be educated, directed, and controlled. As a legally authorized company, we are in a position to purchase their production to avoid smuggling," he stated.

In the opinion of engineer Mario Dias, until now no major problems have arisen, since the family sector has seen fit to work in areas where it is not possible to engage in industrial exploitation.

The provincial delegate of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, contacted by our reporting staff on the same subject, confirmed, in turn, that the local people have remote experience in gold mining and that, even when prohibited, clandestine exploration occurred.

"We have already made a survey of the people who work in Mimoza. Steps will be taken to authorize those who are legally employed; however, mining is not like agriculture where it is easy to determine boundaries. In this case no one knows the location of a lode," he said.

He stressed that the total production of gold in Mimoza is 600 to 700 grams per month.

"We shall not impose administrative measures on the illegal aspect of the activity, since we believe it to be an alternative for survival. Now what must be done is have

them pay taxes to the state. There are good prospects in this sector. The multinational companies operating in this area should be made to support family production, and they will be the principal purchasers authorized to market the gold," added our source.

"But not everything sold on the black market is gold. There are even simple cases of deception. It is just that people buy anything on the assumption that it will make them rich. The sellers themselves are often destitute individuals, badly dressed, not appearing to possess much wealth. That is an illusion. That type of deal needs to be avoided. But we have the situation under control," he concluded.

Zambia

Joint Press Release With RSA on Trade Visit

*MB3004100492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2042 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the South African Communication Service: "Joint press release issued by the deputy minister of commerce, trade and industry of the Republic of Zambia and the deputy minister of trade and industry of the Republic of South Africa"]

[Text] Mr David Graaff, deputy minister of trade and industry and senior officials from that department, visited Zambia from 27 to 29 April 1992 at the invitation of the Honourable R.D.S. Penza, minister of commerce, trade and industry of the Republic of Zambia.

This was the first official visit to Zambia by an official trade and industry delegation from South Africa since President Chiluba took office and President De Klerk embarked on the reform program in South Africa. It marked the beginning of an era of economic co-operation between the two countries. Deputy Minister Graaff was received by the Hon. Dipak K. A. Patel, deputy minister of commerce, trade and industry of the Republic of Zambia and by the Hon. D. Chitala deputy minister of finance and by no less than three deputy ministers including those responsible for the national commission for development planning, tourism and mining. Mr Graaff also met with officials of the Zambian confederation of chambers of commerce and industry.

The deliberations were held in a frank and cordial atmosphere that characterizes the friendly relations existing between South Africa and Zambia.

A. Both governments desire the formalization of trade and economic links between the two countries and are also prepared to consider the possibilities of regional co-operation.

B. Attention was given to ways and means of creating conditions conducive to the expansion of two-way trade. In this regard it was recognized that the expansion of Zambia's exports to the Republic of South Africa should receive priority attention in view of the present large

imbalance in trade between the two countries. Products with high export potential for South Africa include timber, textiles, copper and copper products and cotton. Both parties agreed that there was a need to add more value to products which are exported in their raw form, particularly timber.

C. Another area of potential co-operation that received attention was tourism. As one of the fastest growing international industries it was agreed that the Southern African countries should make more of a concerted effort to attract their share of foreign exchange from tourism.

D. Attention was also given to the promotion of direct private investment in Zambia and the opportunities for South African companies to participate in the execution of projects financed by national and international donor institutions.

E. The role of the private sector and the need for official representations to facilitate trade exchanges was recognized. To this effect it was suggested that a Zambia/South Africa chamber of commerce and industry be

established with a view to facilitating communication at the private sector level between the two countries.

F. The removal of impediments arising from regional economic groupings such as the Preferential Trade Area and Southern African Customs Union will take a long time to resolve. In the meantime Zambia has proposed a memorandum of understanding to be considered by the Republic of South Africa.

G. It was noted that the South African Government was prepared to consider export credit and investment re-insurance to Zambia on a transaction basis.

H. The hundred per cent export retention offered by the Zambian Government provides a good incentive to South African businessmen who would like to invest in export-oriented ventures.

I. Both parties agreed that possibilities existed for joint ventures and technical assistance between South African companies and Zambian companies in industry and other sectors.

Ivory Coast

Liberal Party Head on 18 Feb March, Opposition

AB2404180092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 22 Apr 92 p 4

[Interview with Soumah Yady, secretary general of the Liberal Party of Ivory Coast, PLCI, by FRATERNITE MATIN reporters Eugenie Douayere and Diaby Salif in Abidjan—date not given]

[Text] [FRATERNITE MATIN] How can you explain the absence of the Liberal Party, a member of the coordination of eight, from the 18 February march organized by the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI]?

[Yady] I will say that the reasons are unconnected with the party because we intended to take part in that march. However, the FPI leadership, thinking that our presence was not needed, refused to allow other parties to participate. Some parties appealed to their activists to go individually. That is the reason. The FPI did not want us at that march.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Does this mean that the FPI wants to go it alone as far as the opposition is concerned?

[Yady] Yes, I must admit that within the opposition—and I alone am to be held responsible for saying this—there is a loss of confidence which, unfortunately, does not enable us to struggle efficiently. This loss of confidence has several causes. Sometimes it is due to a conflict of leadership; it can also be attributed to personnel quarrels. After all this time, the opposition is still feeling its way.

We all deplore this. In the Liberal Party, we have never had any problems with any of the 39 parties. Consequently, within the coordination, we try to be moderate in our reactions of discontent which crop up when we find ourselves in situations such as the one in which the FPI refused to allow in the march it was organizing.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Can we talk about a divided opposition?

[Yady] Yes, it would not be an exaggeration to talk about a divided opposition. When you consider the 39 political parties, I can tell you that I know hardly 20 of them, and moreover, it is not easy for us to find 15 of the 20 when we want to contact them. So we already have this first problem: An opposition that exists only by name as far as certain parties are concerned. Unfortunately, even grouping the existing ones is so difficult that it can be likened to attempts to bring rival parties together. We condemn this attitude which must be overcome.

Then, within these groupings, we often hold lengthy debates before taking a common stand. This is natural, because we are not in the same parties. There are left-wing parties within the coordination, while we in the PLCI are in the center.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Elsewhere, people were talking of parties being set up by politicians just to win their bread.

[Yady] That also has to be justified, somehow, the disappearance of a certain number of parties. They were set up, as if it were a fashion, without any real ideals. They only think about attaining power overnight, whereas there are ideals to defend when a party is set up. However, when a party is established with this mentality, the first time a problem occurs it closes up the shop.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Coming back to the 18 February march, it is all the same curious to know that one of the members of the coordination, namely the Ivorian Workers Party [PIT], was present at this demonstration. The question is: Why was the Liberal Party not allowed to participate?

[Yady] The PIT took part in this march because it asked its activists to go individually if they wanted to do so. We are distinguishing participation as an organizer and participation as party leadership. We can call on our activists to attend a march if they want; when an opposition party is organizing demonstrations, our activists ask us if they can take part.

There are two kinds of orders: Either we go as a delegation or the activists take part individually. The PIT told its activists that they could attend the march if they wanted. The proof is that Francis Wodie himself was not there. Whereas if it was at the party level, it is an official delegation that would march alongside the others. We did not want to ask our activists to go since we ourselves were not allowed to go. As for the PIT, it cut the apple into two: The leadership did not go, but it called on its activists to support the march.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] We know the consequences of this march. The participants who burned vehicles and indulged in breakages were prosecuted. As a party leader, what lessons have you drawn from these events?

[Yady] That Tuesday is a day we would not like to experience in our country any more. This was a day when somehow, what we have always wanted to avoid since the inception of multiparty politics in our country happened. To be objective and true to the main theme of our speeches, from the administrative tower building where I was, I personally saw the demonstrators wielding clubs. It was really alarming.

But I was able to see at about the same time—that is to say while following this terrible march near the National Library—cars burning near the Temple of Justice before some persons came to inform me about it. You must not forget that the tower buildings have four sides that enable you to see everywhere.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] That was the argument the defense presented in the courts. According to them, there was a situation of revolt around the International Commercial Center of Abidjan and the Temple of Justice

before the marchers arrived at these places. Of course, such an argument looks flimsy if we closely examine the facts. To conclude, do these events not illustrate the impatience of the opposition to get into power before the 1995 elections?

[Yady] Concerning the impatience of the opposition, if it wants to obtain something for Ivorians, it must do so by harassing the party in power without breaking anything. We must constantly harass the government to improve social and economic conditions for the Ivory Coast. Government must be harassed until it admits its incapability and shows the public that it is of no more use. That is the role of the opposition. It is not created to rub the government on the wrong side or to destroy its gains.

You are talking of impatience, but we are saying that an effort must be made to open the debate by encouraging discussions. We have never spoken to the president of the Republic since two years of multiparty politics. He only received us a few days after our recognition. We were observing rules of protocol and therefore were unable to hold discussions with the president of the Republic as a constituted opposition. This is an impediment to democracy.

I am convinced that in our present economic condition, any party in power will be faced with insurmountable difficulties. I do not see why, instead of seeking solutions to our problems together, we should be impatient to taste power. It is therefore the government itself which makes us seem impatient.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] Should the opposition not settle down to educating its activists?

[Yady] That is correct, and we have this concern. Our concern is not to politick. Some activists were trained by our party to set up a cooperative which now serves as a spearhead in the interior of the country. These activists have made great sacrifices in order to have a budget and buy with cash the products of those who are willing to cooperate with us. In this way, we are taking root progressively in the interior of the country. This cooperative called COPAM [expansion unknown] is expected to extend to a larger number of regions and to build themes to discuss with the activists. That will give us the opportunity to explain our viewpoint: preserving our gains.

So, in order to educate our activists successfully, we must go to them with themes other than politics. We must speak to them about social problems before touching on politics, pure politics. Today, it is some of our activists who resell the products that we buy. That helps them to be employed. We have also initiated the legal league which should have been operational since February but the 18 February events did not permit us to concretize our project. The aim of this league should be to undertake tours to educate people on their rights and duties and to examine the legal problems that certain people could lay before them. This project still holds for the Liberal Party.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] What contribution does the Liberal Party have to make to politics in Ivory Coast?

[Yady] Our initial concern, that without which we will always be groping in the dark, is to ensure that power is exercised with dedication. This is why we say that those who will take part in the state consultative council should do so benevolently. There will be no remunerations. It is a service that one should render. The new Ivorian politician should have this reflex; he should understand power as such. Of course, if a politician is entitled to a salary, he should receive it, but his financial activities as well his behavior toward the people he is expected to serve would be under rigorous scrutiny.

That, among others, is the contribution we intend to make to politics in Ivory Coast, and to this end, we must be numerous. That is why we are struggling to be numerous. We clearly explain all those points of view to those who want to join us. Politicians should serve Ivory Coast but they should not use it, and we are calling for every measure to be taken to prevent us, of course, from using Ivory Coast. Some will say it is because we are not yet in power that we are making such statements.

[FRATERNITE MATIN] You claim to belong to the center. Can you specify the choice?

[Yady] It is a choice that is in conformity with that of liberal parties. The Liberal International organization with which we are in contact also claims to be an international organization based in the center with the Conservative International organization on the right and the Socialist International organization on the left. It is a stand that differs from that of the major capitalist ultraliberals who, for their part, support uncontrolled capitalism. Our liberalism is based in the center, because we are concerned with adding a very significant dimension of human rights and a social program to our objectives. Besides, it is by this point of view that we are an ecological party...the green color you see on our cards is an indication of our ecological option. This also makes us a center party.

We do not belong to the left, and we have always explained that to the opposition coordinating committee. Also, we are not on the right; there are claims that some liberal parties are on the right. We defend the social aspect of liberalism and of human rights.

Liberia

Head of Gbarnga Conference on Criticism of Taylor

AB2804195092 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 28 Apr 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The national conference called by the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, comes to an end tomorrow, and it has already taken some pretty tough decisions.

The conference was called by Mr. Taylor to decide on his political future and on the fate of the Yamoussoukro IV Peace Accord. Under that agreement, his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels are supposed to disarm and go into camps, and West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops are to set up a buffer zone in NPFL territory. The conference was widely seen as a rubber stamp for Charles Taylor, but it has not turned out like that. On the line to Gbarnga, Robin White asked the chairman of the conference, Thomas Bedio Collins, what was the most important decision which had been taken.

[Begin recording] [Collins] First let me make a clarification: It was not a rubber-stamp conference. It was a genuine conference, although it was called by Taylor, but he had nothing to do in the selection process of its chairman, vice chairman, and other officials. And then we freely discussed the future of this country. Some of the many things that we arrived at: one, that ECOMOG should deploy its troops in Liberia, greater Liberia, and ECOMOG should supervise the disarmament and encampment of NPFL forces. And then secondly, there should be regular consultation, that is, meetings between Amos Sawyer and Taylor in Liberia, not outside Liberia.

[White] Mr. Collins, is Charles Taylor going to be happy with this because he was taking a rather tough line on disarmament and that kind of thing. Is he happy with these resolutions?

[Collins] Taylor has to accept the views of the Liberian people. We have spoken, and he has no other alternative but to accept our views and implement our views. In fact, a committee was appointed by the conference to see to it that the resolutions reached should be adopted, I mean, should be implemented immediately without any further delay.

[White] But do you have any power to tell Mr. Taylor what to do?

[Collins] The people have the power to tell him what to do. Yes, we do have the power.

[White] Now, Mr. Taylor himself said that he was prepared to resign if he did not get the backing of his people. Now, did you in fact discuss Mr. Taylor's future at this meeting?

[Collins] Yes we did discuss his future, and we decided that he should continue being president. We had a vote of confidence, and it was unanimously carried.

[White] But were criticisms made of him?

[Collins] Yes, criticisms were made of him.

[White] What kind of things were said?

[Collins] For instance, we felt that he is somewhat losing control of his army, and we advised him very strongly to exert some pressure to bring some discipline in the rank

and file of his army, and also to see to it that there is a fair distribution of positions within the army rather than giving the positions to one ethnic group, as the case is now. So, we were very critical about some of his things.

[White] Which ethnic group, according to you, according to people at the conference, is being favored?

[Collins] Although names were not called in terms of ethnic groups, but the position was that it was mostly Gio.

[White] There were also very strong complaints, I understand, from Grand Gedeh, which is ex-President Doe's home county, that they were being mistreated. Were their complaints taken up and taken seriously?

[Collins] Yes, the complaints were taken up by the Grand Gedehians, who said that the Krahnns were being mistreated, ill-treated in Grand Gedeh, in fact they were being forced to labor for certain army personnel. The president immediately sent General Blah in Grand Gedeh to arrest these officers who were involved in this practice. So, some strong action is being taken by the president.

[White] Some people listening to you talk might find this rather unreal and that many people assume that Charles Taylor did not take any instructions or orders from anybody.

[Collins] Well as I said to you earlier, Charles Taylor is going to take the views of the Liberian people into consideration, and as I said earlier—to reemphasize the point—a standing committee was set up by the conference to see to it that the resolutions approved and adopted by the conference be fully implemented without any delay. So whether or not he likes to take orders from people, he is going to the orders from the Liberian people. [end recording]

Further on Conference

AB2904115092 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 29 Apr 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Now to Liberia and the headquarters of Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in Gbarnga, where the so-called all-Liberia conference ends today. Events like this can turn out to be a little more than rubber stamping operations for the policies of the people in charge but as Emily Casreel heard from Charles Taylor's press secretary, Garswa Yarmeto, the NPFL leader had come in for quite a lot of criticism.

[Begin recording] [Yarmeto] Yes, there were lots of criticisms made of Charles Taylor at the all-Liberia conference. The Liberian people criticized the conduct of his men over whom he has the right to control as his fighting men. The Liberian people also observed and criticized the composition of his army. They also observed and expressed serious concern regarding the

distribution of ministerial portfolios as well as other issues of harassment, intimidation, and molestation by his men. The Liberian people felt quite rightly that he is sort of losing control of his men and so there is a need that he reestablishes firm grip on his men, and these were all criticisms of Mr. Taylor.

[Casreel] Has Charles Taylor reacted to the criticisms of the conference yet?

[Yarmeto] Charles Taylor welcomed and in fact has congratulated the Liberian people for their frankness and their outspokenness. He in fact went to the extent of telling them that this had been his dream: To ensure that the people of this nation would be able to gather and freely express (?their objection to) and intimidation, express their views, their constitutional rights to freedom of expression, to stand up against the ills of any leadership, to stand up against the ills of any president for that matter.

[Casreel] But how will the conference ensure that its decisions will be binding?

[Yarmeto] The conference, in the resolutions, further advised the constitution of a standing committee, a committee that is going to monitor the implementation of the resolutions of the conference.

[Casreel] But in the past, Charles Taylor has signed agreements, for example the peace agreement at Geneva and later retracted his signature. How can you ensure that Charles Taylor will abide by the decisions of the conference, and what will you do if he does not?

[Yarmeto] Let us get one thing straight here my dear. When you and I meet informally, there is not anything binding during an informal discussion, much more an informal consultative meeting, and so, let us put the Geneva aside. But, when it comes to the question of whether Charles Taylor had signed in the past a document and reneged on what he had signed, or the Liberian people who have the sovereign right to elect their leaders and tell their leaders what they want and what should be done, well in the past or by all parties involved, including the so-called ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] committee, never took into consideration the sovereignty of these people and their own desire and their will, their power to exact those constitutional and God-given rights to them. [sentence as heard] Now Mr. Taylor realizes this. He has called the people of this country together and the people have told him what they want and he will have no way under no condition, under no circumstances to renege on those things that the people of this nation have resolved to do. [end recording]

Taylor Comments After Conference

AB2904215092 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 29 Apr 92

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor says he will do anything possible, in accordance to the wishes of the just-ended All-Liberian National Conference, to continue the peace process.

Addressing the nation at the Gbarnga Administration Building, at the end of the All-Liberian National Conference, the Liberian leader said his government will enforce the Yamoussoukro IV document and every resolution passed by the conference. He said he has the duty and responsibility under the constitution to protect this nation.

President Taylor said he will exercise his duty by making sure that his nation is strong enough to defend itself. The Liberian leader warned that there is to be no illusion that anybody is going to threaten this nation by using (?sheer) tactics. The president said any force or nation that will bring war against Liberia should bear in mind that the Liberian people will fight to the last man before its sovereignty can be taken over.

He warned those contemplating on bringing war against Liberia to withdraw their wicked plans, because the people are prepared to defend their country at all cost. He said if you do not want trouble, please leave [words indistinct].

Cabinet ministers of the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] "government" have been given 72 hours to resign their post.

In a nationwide address today at the end of the All-Liberian National Conference in Gbarnga, President Charles Gankay Taylor said the decision was taken in keeping with Resolution 00/8 of the conference which is intended to make the Cabinet more responsive to the wishes of the people. The president said this will then provide the opportunity for the reappointment of Cabinet ministers and confirmation by the National Assembly.

Recently, the Resolution Committee of the just-ended All-Liberian National Conference recommended that the cabinet of the NPRA government be reshuffled to ensure efficiency in the administration of the bureaucracy of the state. In the resolution the committee also recommended that before anyone becomes a government official, such appointee should first clear with the Assembly for his confirmation hearings.

[Later in the cast, the announcer adds the following: "Several administrative actions have been instituted by the NPRA government through President Charles Gankay Taylor in compliance with resolutions adopted and passed by the All-Liberian National Conference. In a nationwide address at the end of the conference today, President Taylor instructed the minister of national defense to promulgate the commencing on tomorrow

morning at 0600, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all the forces of the National Patriotic Front, NPFL, to withdraw from within three kilometers of the Liberian-Sierra Leonean borders to ensure the establishment of the buffer zones at their borders by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

["The president also mandated that the commander general of the forces and all battalions stationed in the Bomi County as Grand Cape Mount County areas draw up the relevant garlands to receive the ECOMOG contingent which is to [words indistinct] in the said area to set the buffer zone. President Taylor said except for soldiers in sensitive positions at borders, seaports, airports, and areas of active combat, the [word indistinct] at Court River, Mount Barclay areas, all units of the NPFL in positions are to begin reporting as of 16 May 1992 in an orderly and gradual sequence at a designated site of internment after details to be ordered by the relevant officers for proper documentation and cataloguing of men and others. He said the minister of national defense shall make plans to draw up the necessary programs or arrangements to facilitate the feeding, medication, (?coping), and education of the interned forces stationed at the designated sites."]

ULIMO Pledges Cooperation With ECOMOG

*AB3004102092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 30 Apr 92*

[Text] The United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, ULIMO, says it will cooperate with the West African peacekeeping force in the implementation of the Yamoussoukro agreement.

The commitment was made by ULIMO's chairman Raleigh Seekie, when the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Ishaya Bakut, visited Freetown on Tuesday [28 April] to hold discussions with that movement's leadership in connection with the implementation of the Geneva mandate.

Grenade Attack Reported, 15 Said Injured

*AB3004105092 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT
30 Apr 92*

[Text] Monrovia, April 29 (AFP)—At least 15 people were injured, some of them seriously, when a man threw a grenade into a meat shop here late Tuesday [28 April], eyewitnesses said Wednesday. The attack took place on Gurley street in central Monrovia.

Witnesses said that one hour before the attack, five men armed with swords and other sharp objects were seen in the area harassing shop owners, demanding money to help bury a colleague who allegedly died from a beating.

The gang later went to a nearby police station and forcibly released 15 prisoners allegedly held for stealing. Police said no arrests have been made.

Niger

Five Men From Chadian Border Area Arrested

*AB2904140092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 29 Apr 92*

[Text] In Diffa, the Gendarmerie command has made a good catch. Indeed, this morning the command seized 33 firearms, 41 loaders, and 1,639 cartridges from some individuals from the Chadian border. Ali Abou has the details from Diffa:

[Begin recording] There were five individuals in a Toyota vehicle with a Maghreb country's license plate; all were citizens of (Tassara) Subdistrict in Tahoua Prefecture. They were arrested this morning 8 km away from Diffa Town along the road to Zinder during a routine road check. They were en route to (Ilgawan), a small village situated in the (Tassara) area.

There is one question: Where did they come from? Were they from the Niger-Chad border where they probably bought the arms that were seized this morning? Indeed they had a consignment of 33 firearms, 41 loaders, and 1,639 cartridges. Interrogated by the Diffa Gendarmerie command, the leader of the group said they were not rebels and that they were (?carrying) the arms seized from them for their own security. We are Arabs from the (Tassara) region, the leader said, and Tuareg bandits cause us the worse problems ever. Our action is almost the same as that of the security services and the Armed Forces, he added. True or not? In any event, the investigation is under way, and it is certain that firearm smuggling is a reality in Diffa Prefecture.

The inhabitants and the administrative authorities are vigilant, as this morning's traffickers were arrested with the assistance of the inhabitants. The Diffa prefect, who went to the Gendarmerie command to see the arms and the traffickers, took the opportunity to call on all for more vigilance and patriotism. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

President Comments on Soldiers' Attack on Office

*AB2904154592 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT
29 Apr 92*

[Text] Freetown, April 29 (AFP)—About 60 mutinous soldiers angry over back pay and poor medical care attacked President Joseph Momoh's office here Wednesday [29 April], blowing holes in the walls of the building and harassing officials.

In his first radio broadcast since the mutiny began, the president blamed the attack on "malcontents and misguided elements trying to disrupt the peace and tranquility of the nation."

Momoh, who was reportedly at his residence and not at his office when the attack occurred, said "some arrests" had been made but gave no figures. No casualties were reported.

The president said the rebellious soldiers entered State House after blasting two huge holes in the side of the building with a mortar. He said the rebels "attempted to ruffle workers" at the presidential offices.

A leader of the rebel troops, Lieutenant Johny Wandad-dah, said they were not attempting a coup but only wanted to "sensitize the Sierra Leone people about the deplorable conditions which we have had to live with at the frontline."

He said troops fighting a year-old invasion by Liberian and Sierra Leonean rebels in exile at the eastern border had not been paid for seven months and "receive very little medicine."

The rebels, led by three lieutenants from Kailahun District, where fighting continues to flush out remaining rebels, are demanding to put their complaints directly to the president.

Fighting had stopped around State House by mid-afternoon, but sporadic shooting was still being heard in other parts of Freetown as troops loyal to the government tried to clear the streets of residents, witnesses said. Loyalist soldiers were patrolling the city and took up positions at major intersections where they were searching vehicles. Dissident troops and government forces opened urgent talks to try to quell the unrest with battlefront commander Colonel Yaya Kanu acting as a mediator. The rebellious soldiers have also complained that their rice ration has been drastically cut without explanation.

"We need the awareness of the nation on this issue," said Lieutenant Sarge Nyama. "We think this is the only way to sensitize the government to our demands."

They demanded that all those who took part in the mutiny should not be arrested or punished.

"We are not out for the presidency," said Lieutenant Sahr Samuel Sandy. "All we are doing is protesting about the conditions of our men at the front."

Witnesses earlier reported exchanges of heavy gunfire between the rebel front-line soldiers and army regulars stationed in the capital.

They said two truckloads of the front-line troops entered the capital late Tuesday and surrounded the president's official residence, reportedly angry over the government's failure to pay back salary and poor medical care.

The troops have been engaged since March of last year in fighting along the border with Liberia against forces of Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia, which is backed by opponents of Momoh's government.

[London BBC World Service in English at 1515 GMT adds the following: "We just received a report from our correspondent in Conakry that Guinea has sent military reinforcements to Sierra Leone to help the government face the security threat in Freetown."]

'Unusual' Troop Movements in South

AB2904194092 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 29 Apr 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Apparently it is not just in Freetown that extraordinary events have been occurring today. There also have been some strange maneuverings in Bo, the main town in the south, on the edge of the area where the rebellion has been raging. On the line to Bo, Robin White asked our correspondent Ali Hassan Sylla what was going on.

[Begin recording] [Sylla] Well actually, we have seen some unusual troop movements. I mean, just at the back of my office here is the place where the Army normally refill; and when it does, normally, it heads northwards towards their camp. But this evening, I mean, with a truck or two full of soldiers we have seen them heading towards the Freetown route.

[White] Would you think that they are going towards Freetown to support Momoh or to join the mutineers?

[Sylla] Well that is difficult to say, Robin, because in the first place troops here in the past, you know, were believed to be loyal to Momoh. But from what I have been gathering from Freetown, those troops who actually are staging this mutiny are from this place, I mean in the neighboring eastern part of the country, so that it is difficult to say whether they are going to support Momoh or they are going to join the mutineers really.

[White] Now has there been any reaction in Bo at all to the news coming from Freetown from civilians?

[Sylla] Well not really, not in the sense that I imagine you think. The only thing is that I insisted since you came on the air I mean people have been clogging on radio sets even, I mean, more than ever I have seen in this township. People have been on their radio sets. Everybody has abandoned every other occupation of his and people are just on their radio sets awaiting further developments. [end recording]

Soldiers Promise Government

AB3004092592 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Apr 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] [Wells] This morning, we go back to Freetown, Sierra Leone, live, to our reporter, Lansana Fofana, who has been busy out on the streets talking to people, trying

to establish really what they are thinking and what is going on there. Lansana, what have you discovered?

[Fofana] It looks as if there is actually [words indistinct]. Out on the streets a short while ago, I saw two vehicles at Sentelina along Freetown-Waterloo road loaded with soldiers bearing arms. I heard a few gunshots. At least two of the soldiers commandeered a bus which was full of commuters heading for town. Another vehicle loaded with [words indistinct] was passed by with a number of soldiers surrounding it.

But most important Rick, I have just been told on the telephone that the officials came on the same commercial FM-94 saying that they would announce a provisional government later. No names were mentioned, nor the exact time this announcement will go on the air.

[Wells] So this means rebellious soldiers and officers are still very much around.

[Fofana] Yes, they are all around the place. Some people told me on the telephone again that the soldiers are all over the west end of town. There is panic, of course, among the people. People are hesitant to go out. School kids and workers generally are expected this time to be heading for work, but they are not.

[Wells] If there has been some gunfire, does it look as if there is any kind of resistance or challenge from troops loyal to President Momoh?

[Fofana] No, I am not sure about that. I have no information to that effect. I only know about the fact that these officers have come again on the air saying that they will announce their provisional government later.

[Wells] What have people been saying to you on the streets, Lansana?

[Fofana] That question again, I cannot hear you clearly.

[Wells] Lansana, yes, you have been talking to a number of people on the streets, how do they feel about what is happening?

[Fofana] Well, people are still divided on the issue. Like I said earlier on, you have those who are enthusiastic, those who support the rebellion because they are just tired with developments here in terms of the economy, and so on and so forth. So they are very much in line with what is happening. You still have people who are wary, people who are doubtful about the intentions of the military officials. I am not really sure what people might come into in terms of conclusion but like I said, most people are just worried whether these people have genuine intentions, anyway.

[Wells] Now, where is President Momoh himself now?

[Fofana] Up till now, the only information I got about his whereabouts is that he is safely ensconced in his own house surrounded and defended by Guinean troops who arrived in yesterday.

[Wells] Do you think it is surprising that he has not really made any effort to any real response to what the rebels are [word indistinct] on the radio?

[Fofana] Sorry, I cannot get you, the line is a bit faint.

[Wells] Well, what is it that really indicates that he has not responded to the rebel announcement from the radio?

[Fofana] Well, I am not so sure he can respond exactly to what the rebels have been saying because he appears not in control of the situation as such. You see, if he is in his house, I am not so sure he can broadcast to the nation from that end and it looks as if the rebels are still in control of one of the radio stations which is the commercial FM-94 radio. And so people [word indistinct] still in and people are listening to them. The government radio, which is the SLBS, is not on the air up till now.

Situation 'Far From Clear'

AB3004130892 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 30 Apr 92

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] First we go to Sierra Leone, where the situation is still far from clear. It all started just as we went off the air yesterday. At that moment, rebellious Army officers and junior soldiers, not having been paid for months, forced their way into President Momoh's office. It looked as if some sort of coup was under way, but about three hours later, the president came on state-run radio:

[Begin Momoh recording] The situation is (?contained) and under control. [end recording]

He had told the country that everything was under control and that [words indistinct] some misguided elements trying to disrupt the peace and tranquility of the nation. Two hours later though, a captain, Valentine Strasser, came on the air on one of Freetown's private FM stations:

[Begin Strasser recording] This is the collective voice of patriotic officers and men of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces. We have come together and fight in the interest of this country. We believe that the APC [All People's Congress] party (?failed) the country. They have (?failed us completely), and we have lost respect of our [word indistinct]. Our children cannot go to school because the APC government has done nothing. Our [word indistinct] are terrible. We are being exploited and we Sierra Leoneans are being made to look second class in our country. [end recording]

Soon after that, most radio stations stopped operating and loyal forces in Freetown said that the president was safe in his home. There was still gunfire in the street. Not surprisingly the people (?sought safety) in their (?homes),

among them opposition politician Salia Jusu Sherif, who is talking by phone to Faruk Chotier:

[Begin recording] [Sherif, against the background of gunshots] You can now hear that, can you not?

[Chotier] Yes....

[Sherif, interrupting] I wish you were in Freetown, in my bedroom, where every member of my family is being—all the people in my compound are all seeking security.

[Chotier] And are you all a little [word indistinct] afraid?

[Sherif] I do not think so. But (?one fears) of course, the natural concern. [gunshots heard] Now could you hear that?

[Chotier] Yes.

[Sherif] You could hear that.

[Chotier] Yes, gunfire in the background, am I right?

[Sherif] Aha, so how can you in the light of this situation start asking me questions as if I am now far in the safety of London? [end recording]

Meanwhile, in another part of town, our reporter Lansana Fofana caught some public reaction to the event.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] I do not believe that will bring the salvation to our people.

[Fofana] [Words indistinct] does not accept the transition to multiparty democracy. Well, let me have [words indistinct].

[Second unidentified speaker] Generally, I am happy because I want the change. It has been a long time since we have been suffering under this regime. So, if we can get somebody who could come and take the APC off the seat of power, at least I would be very happy. [end recording]

[Wells] Well at this stage, it still remains unclear whether the rebel soldiers who came down from the warfront where they are fighting Liberian insurgents have really achieved anything or not. Anyway, our reporter Lansana Fofana has been out on the street again this morning. On the line just a short while ago, I asked him what is going on.

[Begin recording] [Fofana] Well it is quiet, Rick. Not many people are on the street by the time I talk. I saw quite a few soldiers on the streets. They are carrying arms, but they are not shooting at all. The ordinary people are not on the streets as such. Most people are indoors listening to the news for the development. I am afraid, usually people (?do go) out in the street early at this hour, but because of the development here, most people have decided to stay indoors. The (?shortwave) radio and the commercial FM radio are both off the air and people cannot get information from that end. We do

not actually know what is happening, and nobody knows who is actually in control of the situation as yet.

[Wells] So, who were these soldiers you saw on the streets?

[Fofana] It is difficult to tell who are these soldiers. Apparently, these are people who carry guns there, some people say they are divided into two camps—those loyal to the government and those rebellious soldiers. But one does not know exactly who are the rebellious soldiers and who are the government soldiers or the loyal troops. I just saw soldiers there in arms. I do not know which faction they are representing on the street.

[Wells] Is it clear now where President Momoh is; whether he is safe, and in control?

[Fofana] My information is that he is being protected in his house by troops from neighboring Guinea. We do not know what is happening on that end right now but I know for sure that the president's protection from Guinean troops stems from a defense pact between Sierra Leone and Guinea. I think that it is under those conditions that they are here. We do not know what is happening to him right now.

[Wells] Lansana, obviously it is a very confusing situation this morning as it stands. Can you just go back a little bit and give us the order of events as it happened—this rather surprising rebellion?

[Fofana] Well, the whole thing took Freetown residents unawares, Rick. It goes back about 8:15 AM yesterday when I saw at Kisi, in the east where I live, the first truckload of soldiers. Apparently, they were coming from the eastern front, and these guys were firing shots sporadically in the air while driving into town at breakneck speed, you know. The shots continued several hours, up till midnight and even the early hours of this morning. And you can imagine the degree of panic and commotion this caused normally relaxed Freetownians. State House, the seat of power, was taken and we do not know if it is still in the hands of the mutinous soldiers. Freetown literally became a ghost town with shops and offices closed. There were no taxis on the streets and several families (?watched) the events from rooftops, you know.

[Wells] So, these rebellious, these soldiers you said you saw coming in from the east, were they simply fed up with their conditions in fighting the rebellion that is going on in the east of the country?

[Fofana] Like I said, initially we were told that they were demanding better pay and conditions. According to one source, those on the war front were literally starving and they were bitter about shortfalls in their logistics. A source even told me the mutiny had long been planned, like I said. But the event yesterday was very dramatic when the five officers announced takeover on the commercial FM radio. Even though it is still unclear who is in control over things here, one thing that has come certainly out is that there is the political motive behind the disturbances.

[Wells] Well, were ordinary people not expecting something like this to happen?

[Fofana] I am not so sure people were expecting the events to happen as they did on the exact time. All I would say is that the country had been sitting on a powder keg for so long, and the latest revelations of malpractices in the transition to democracy would have put people (?all) the same [word indistinct]. When the events broke out yesterday, it was quite clear that most people (?joined in) cheering the soldiers from their rooftops, from their verandas, apparently because they were yearning for change and they had been (?waiting for this) desperately.

[Wells] Obviously, it is not quite clear yet how the things will all turn out. But do you think it is really likely to drastically affect the planned return to democracy in Sierra Leone?

[Fofana] The ongoing crisis is bound to affect the democratic process, Rick, because what is already in gear will be delayed. I have been talking to opposition politicians here. Most of them express doubts about the democratic intention of the officers who yesterday announced the takeover. [end recording]

Coup Leader Claims Control

AB3004111292 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT
30 April 92

[Text] London, April 30 (AFP)—A Sierra Leone Army officer on Thursday [30 April] said President Joseph Momoh was on the run and a military junta had "taken control of the government", the British Foreign Office said.

Captain Valentine Strasser, Sierra Leone's eastern battlefront commander and a junta member, said that coup leaders had the full cooperation of the Armed Forces and police in the West African country.

Strasser was speaking in a local radio broadcast reported to the Foreign Office by the British Embassy in Freetown.

Rebellious troops seemed to have the Sierra Leone capital under their control on Thursday morning and were patrolling the streets after a relatively quiet night, according to the ambassador.

Civilian residents had begun venturing out of their homes.

About 60 soldiers angry over owed pay and poor medical care used mortars to blow holes in the walls of Momoh's presidency on Wednesday, but apparently no one was injured, an AFP correspondent reported from Freetown.

Lieutenant Johnny Wandaddah, one of the leaders, had said Wednesday they were not attempting a coup but wanted to "sensitize the Sierra Leone people about the deplorable conditions which we have had to live with at the frontline."

He said troops fighting a year-old invasion by Liberian and Sierra Leonean rebels in exile at the eastern border had not been paid for seven months and "receive very little medicine."

But in a later statement, Strasser said a Collective of Patriotic Officers and Men of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces had overthrown the government and ended the "oppressive misrule" of the All People's Congress.

Late Wednesday, sources in Freetown had said Momoh was safe at his Freetown home, but rebels had taken full control of his office.

Airport Closed; Communication Halted

AB3004123292 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT
30 Apr 92

[Text] Abidjan, 30 Apr (AFP)—According to airport sources here today, Freetown Airport has been closed to traffic since yesterday in the wake of the rebellion of a "group" of soldiers who claimed to have seized power in Sierra Leone. The civil aviation services said no plane could land or take off from the Sierra Leonean capital. Ghana Airways has confirmed that one of its flights, scheduled to have landed in Freetown today had been diverted.

Telephone and telex communications with Sierra Leone also seemed interrupted today. In a message read on a Freetown private radio last night, a Sierra Leonean officer, calling himself Captain Valentine Strasser, stated that a "group of patriotic officers and men" had overthrown President Joseph Momoh.

Ministers Asked To Report

AB3004130092 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT
30 Apr 92

[Text] London, April 30 (AFP)—Some 700 students were marching Thursday [30 April] through central Freetown, cheering coup leaders who said they controlled the government and that President Joseph Momoh was in hiding, a Western diplomatic source said.

The peaceful demonstration in the Sierra Leone capital was taking place in a "friendly and cheerful" atmosphere, accompanied by some firing into the air. Ordinary residents were mostly staying indoors, the source, reached by telephone, said.

An Army officer, Captain Valentine Strasser, said on the radio Thursday that he was the leader of a military junta that had taken control and had ousted Momoh, whom he said was in hiding.

"Our own impression is that the situation is still rather confused," the Western diplomatic source said, however.

Strasser, Sierra Leone's eastern battlefront commander, said that coup leaders had the full cooperation of the Armed Forces and police in the West African country.

Speaking on local radio, he said the National Provisional Ruling Council was in full control and called on ranking ministers and officials to report to the nearest police station.

He called on neighbouring countries not to interfere in Sierra Leone affairs and accused the Momoh government of having failed to pursue properly the war against invading Liberian rebel forces joined by Sierra Leone rebels, which the government said it had been pushing back.

British Embassy sources, quoted earlier by the Foreign Office here said that the rebellious troops seemed to have the Sierra Leone capital under control on Thursday morning and were patrolling the streets after a relatively quiet night, according to the ambassador.

In Paris, French Foreign Ministry spokesman Daniel Bernard said the rebels appeared to have taken over a private radio station to broadcast messages about their takeover and the fall of Momoh. "But other reports indicate that President Momoh has fallen back to his residence," Bernard said. "All this is rather contradictory, as the aims of the mutineers also seem to be".

Togo

Cabinet Examines National, International Issues

AB2404120092 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 23 Apr 92

[Communique issued at the end of a Council of Ministers meeting in Lome on 22 April; read by Jean Yaovi Degli, government spokesman and minister delegate at the Prime Minister's Office in charge of relations with High Council of the Republic]

[Text] At its meeting, the Cabinet listened to a report by the minister of territorial administration and security on the domestic situation and a report by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation on the international situation. After these reports, the Cabinet discussed the program of activities planned to mark the celebration of the 32d national independence anniversary.

The Cabinet also listened to a report by the secretary of state for territorial administration and security in charge of elections on preparations being made toward the elections.

The Cabinet then passed a decree on the acquisition of Togolese citizenship and a decree determining the modalities for sharing the remittances earned by the Treasury and Accountant General's Department and the Customs Department from tenders guaranteed by collection appropriations and customs and warehousing credit.

The Cabinet also took through the first reading a bill on the functions and organization of the Ministry of Defense and a bill on the functions and organization of the Ministry Delegate at the Prime Minister's Office in

charge of the Togolese Armed Forces. The Cabinet took through the second reading a bill on the modalities of access to public press organs by political parties. Finally, the Cabinet heard a report by the minister of social welfare and national solidarity on the effects of the employment crisis in our country, the socioprofessional training and rehabilitation program, and the various measures planned to meet problems of victims of sociopolitical disturbances.

Issued in Lome on 22 April 1992
[Signed] The Council of Ministers

HCR Adopts Electoral Commission Bill 22 Apr

AB2404124092 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 23 Apr 92

[Text] The bill establishing the National Electoral Commission [NEC] and defining its functions, which has been under scrutiny at the Palais des Congres since 21 April, was adopted yesterday by members of the High Council of the Republic [HCR]. What will be the main task of this commission, Yelsa Atagri?

[Atagri] Its role will mainly be to supervise the upcoming referendum and the local government, legislative, and presidential elections. The job of this commission will be to see to the regularity of the referendum and the elections and to ensure the smooth counting of votes. The NEC will also guarantee fairness in the access of political parties to the state-owned media. Finally, it will coordinate the activities of local and foreign observers invited by the government for the elections. The chief justice of the Lome Court of Appeal will head the commission.

Government, HCR Disagree

AB2604161592 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 25 Apr 92

[Text] The adoption of the electoral code by the High Council of the Republic [HCR], scheduled to take place yesterday, did not take place. A controversy arose between the government and the HCR over three points of the electoral code, namely: Article 107, wards, and the National Electoral Commission. However, Article 107 brought about the hottest arguments at banquet hall at the Congress Palace.

It should be remembered that Article 107, already adopted by the HCR, stipulated that to be a president of the Republic, one must be at least 45 years on the day the candidacy is submitted and must have resigned from the Armed Forces, which shall not submit a candidate for the elections.

Yesterday afternoon when the electoral code was going to be reviewed and adopted, Mr. Jean Yaovi Degli, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of relations with the HCR and spokesman of the government, came into banquet hall. The minister was charged with briefing members of the HCR on the government's

views on the three points of the Electoral Code and particularly on Article 107. From Minister Degli's speech, it appears that the government does not agree with the adoption of Article 107, but he did not give

reasons why. He simply said that all the requirements for its adoption have not been met.

Deliberations will therefore resume on 27 April.

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